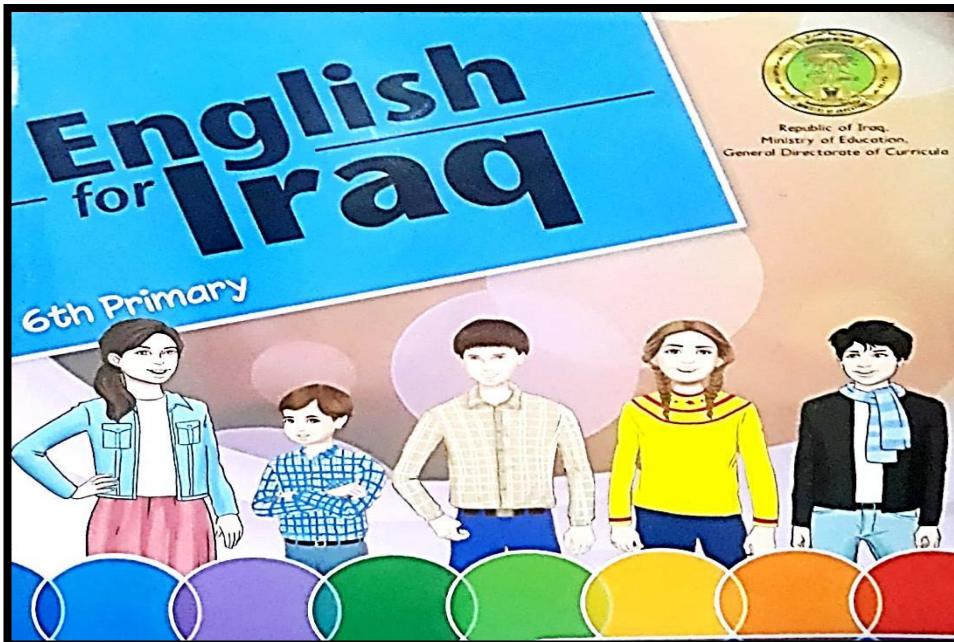
ملزمــــة اللغــــة الانكليزيـــة للصف السادس الابتدائي



سلسلة شروحات مناهج
اللغة الانكليزية في العراق

اعـــــــداد

وليد طعمة ــ ميعاد الموسوى

- شــرح مفصل لكل مواضيع المنهـج مع كيفية الاختبــار
- شــرح مفصل وترجمـة مع صـور الكتاب والنشاط
- للتلميـــــذ ، للمعلـــــم ، لولـــي الامـــر
- اسئلة شاملة نهاية كل وحدة + اسئلة نصوص الكتاب
- حلول الكتاب والنشاط على صور المنهـج
- اسئلــــة وزاريـــة ــ نمـــط وزاري
- الملزمة قابلة للتحديث باستمرار

تعلّم بدون
مُعلّم

في البداية يراجع التلميذ الحروف واصواتها

الضمائر Pronouns

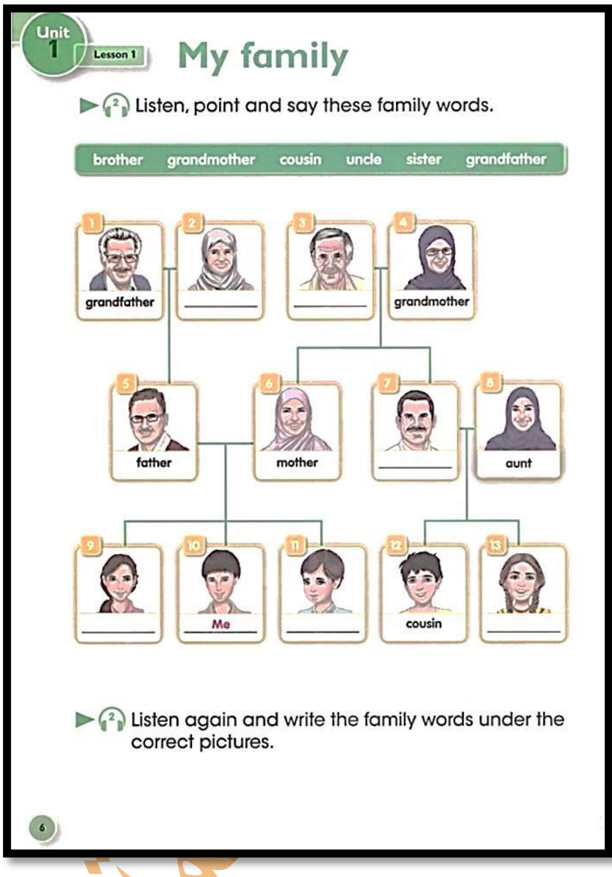
هنالك اربعة انواع مهمة للضمائر في المنهج يجب على التلميذ التعرف عليها وكيفية استخدامها :

ضمائر الفاعل	ضمائر المفعول به	صفات التملك	ضمائر التملك
I	me	my	mine
she	her	her	hers
he	him	his	his
it	it	its	its
they	them	their	theirs
we	us	our	ours
you	you	your	yours

اعداد : وليد طعمة - ميعاد الموسوي

الوحـــــدة الاولـــــى - Unit one

الـــــــدرس الاول – عـائلتـــي My family



هنا يتعرف التلميذ على اسماء العائلة

Grandfather	جد
Grandmother	جدة
father	اب
mother	أم
uncle	عم \ خال
aunt	عمه \ خاله
sister	اخت
Me	انا
brother	اخ
cousin	ابن عم \ ابنت عم

يحفظ التلميذ اسماء العائلة

اعـداد : وليـــد طعمـــة - ميعـــاد الموســـوي

كيفيـــة الاختبــــار :

الامـــــلاء :

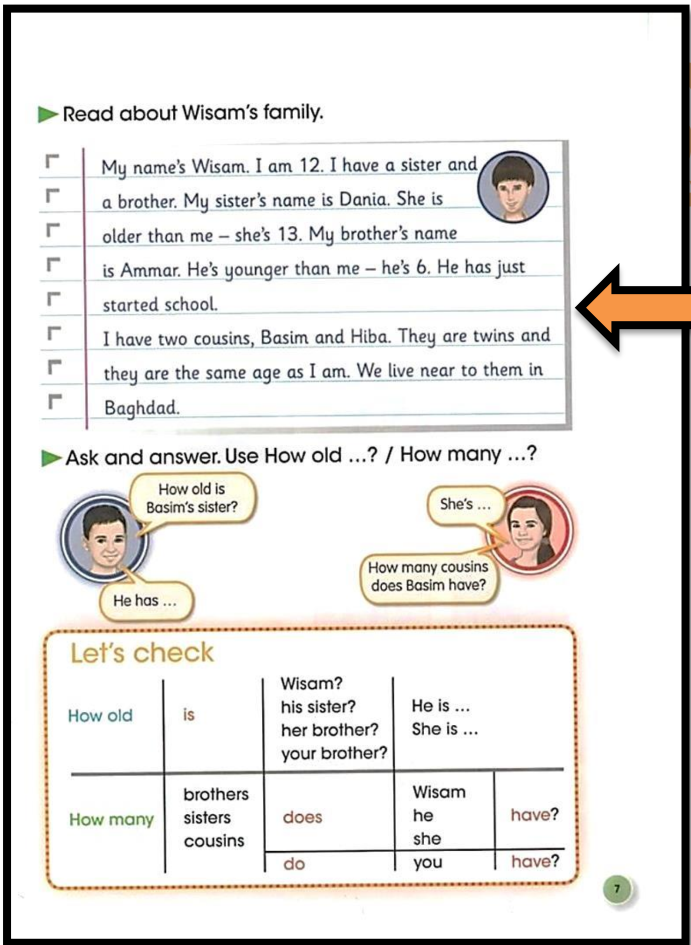
1- father, mother, ________, and sister. brother

2- cousin, aunt : u_______. ncle

استخرج الغريب :

1- grandfather – father – **teacher** – mother

2- **apple** – father – mother – sister



▶ Read about Wisam's family.

My name's Wisam. I am 12. I have a sister and a brother. My sister's name is Dania. She is older than me – she's 13. My brother's name is Ammar. He's younger than me – he's 6. He has just started school.

I have two cousins, Basim and Hiba. They are twins and they are the same age as I am. We live near to them in Baghdad.

▶ Ask and answer. Use How old ...? / How many ...?

Let's check

How old	is	Wisam? his sister? her brother? your brother?	He is ... She is ...	
How many	brothers sisters cousins	does	Wisam he she	have?
		do	you	have?

7

اسمي وسام. انا عمري ١٢. لديّ اخت واخ. اسم اختي دانيا. هي اكبر مني – عمرها ١٣. اسم اخي هو عمّار. هو اصغر مني – عمره ٦. سيدخل للمدرسة توا. لدي ابناء عم اثنان، باسم و هبة. وهم توئم لذلك هم نفس عمري. نحن نعيش بالقرب منهم في بغداد.

اعـداد : وليــد طعمــة - ميعــاد الموســوي

كيفيــــة استخـــــدام : How many – How old

معناها (كــم عمر ؟) ونسأل بها عن العمر How old

معناها (كم عدد ؟) ونسأل بها عن الشيء المعدود How many

امثلــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــة :

1- How old are you ? كــــم عمـــــرك ؟

2- How many books are there ? كم عدد الكتب هناك ؟

كيفيـــة الاختبـــار :

اختيــــــارات :

1- (How many – How old) is Basim's sister ?

2- (How many – How old) cousins dose Basim have ?

3- (How old – How many) desks are there ?

3- (How old – How many) is he ?

مــزاوجـــــة :

A	B
1- How old is she ?	a- There are 10.
2- How many boys are there ?	b- She is 12.

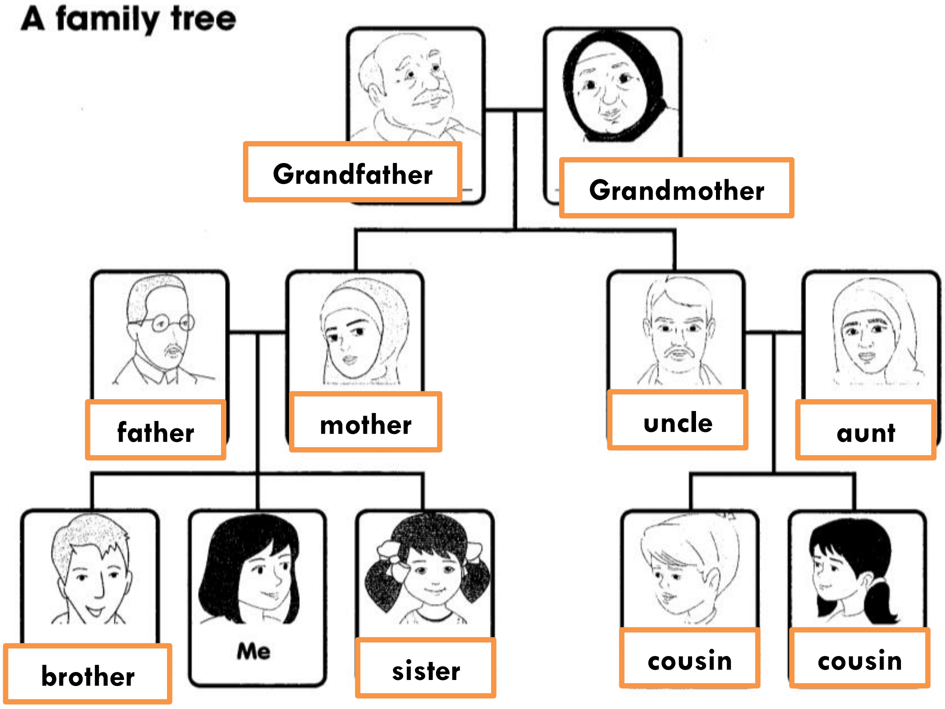
Unit 1 Lesson 1

Ⓐ Match the family words for men and women and write the numbers.

1	mother	grandmother	4
2	aunt	sister	
3	cousin	uncle	
4	grandfather	cousin	
5	brother	father	

Ⓑ Write the words from activity A on the family tree.

A family tree



4

هنا نوضح للتلميذ انه ممكن ان نقول على الام :
mum او mummy

ممكن ان نقول على الاب :
dad او daddy

ممكن ان نقول على الجدة :
grandma او granny

We can say:

mother OR mum/mummy

father OR dad/daddy

grandmother OR grandma/granny

grandfather OR grandpa

aunt OR auntie

ممكن ان نقول على العمة :
auntie

ممكن ان نقول على الجد :
grandpa

(C) This is what Wisam wrote about his family. ... about your family.

هذا التمرين لابد ان يكتب التلميذ حول عائلته واقربائه

1. My name's Wisam. My family lives in Baghdad.

____

2. I have two grandmas and two grandpas. I have a brother and a sister.

____

3. My sister's name is Dania. She is older than me – she's 13.

____

4. My brother's name is Ammar. He's younger than me – he's 6.

____

5. I have an aunt and an uncle, auntie Samira and uncle Rami.

____

6. I have two cousins, Basim and Hiba.

____

5

اعـداد : وليـد طعمـة - ميعـاد الموسـوي

الـــدرس الثانـــي – المهـــن (الأعمـــال)Jobs

في هذا الدرس يتعلم التلاميذ اسماء اصحاب المهن ونلاحظ ايضا استخدام (an – a) مع الاسماء المفردة – وكيفية السؤال عن المهنة باستخدام اداة السؤال (What) :





engineer	مهندس
IT programmer	مبرمج
farmer	مزارع
teacher	معلم
housewife	ربة منزل
shop assistant	مساعد \ عامل محل
nurse	ممرضة
bus driver	سائق حافلة
waiter	نادل \ عامل مطعم
doctor	طبيب

استخدام (an – a) مع الكلمات المفردة :

١ـ نستخدم (a) مع الكلمة التي تبدأ بحرف صحيح (صوت صحيح) ،والحروف الصحيحة هي جميع حروف اللغة الانكليزية ما عدا حروف العلة ، مثـــــل :

نلاحظ حرف t في بداية كلمة teacher وحرف d في بداية كلمة doctor هي حروف صحيحة فلابد ان نضع قبلها a

teacher – a teacher
doctor – a doctor

٢ـ نستخدم an مع الكلمة التي تبدأ بحرف علة (صوت علة) ، وحروف العلة هي a – e – I – o - u ، اذا جاء احد هذه الحروف الخمسة بداية الكلمة نضع قبلها an مثـــــل :

نلاحظ حرف e في بداية الكلمة هو احد حروف العلة اذن لابد ان نضع an قبلها

engineer – an engineer

كيفيـــة الاختبـــار :

امـــــــلاء :

1- Lesson : English , Job : ___________ teacher
2- engineer , doctor , __________ nurse

قــــــــواعد :

1- He's (an – a) engineer .
2- She's (an – a) teacher .

اعداد : وليـــد طعمـــة - ميعـــاد الموســـوي

What معناها (ما – ماذا) وهي اداة سؤال تسأل عن الشيء

1- What's your dad's job ? ما هو عمل والدك ؟
He's an engineer. هو مهندس.
2- What's your mum's job ? ما هو عمل والدتك ؟
She's a teacher. هي معلمة

هنا لابد ان نلاحظ ايضا ان He هي ضمير فاعل معناها (هو) وتستخدم للمفرد المذكر ، وان She هي ضمير فاعل معناها) هي وتستخدم للمفرد المؤنث .

كيفيـــة الاختبـــار :

1- (What's – Whose) your brother's job ?
2- What's your mum's job ? (He's – She's) a doctor.
3- What's your dad's job ? (He's – She's) a farmer.

وظائــف ، مزاوجـــة :

A	B
1- What's your sister's job ?	a- He's a pupil.
1- What's your brother's job ?	b- She's a nurse.

اضافة er - or الى الفعل ليتحول ويصبح اسم (القائم بالفعل) :

worker عامل	work يعمل
teacher معلم	teach يعلّم
player لاعب	play يلعب
farmer فلاح \ مزارع	farm فلح \ زرع \ مزرعة

اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف e يضاف له فقط r مثـــــل :

driver سائق	drive يسوق

اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف صحيح مسبوق بحرف علة واحد ، نضاعف الحرف الاخير ونضيف er مثـــــل :

programmer مبرمج	program برمج \ برمجة

بعض الافعال تتحول الى اسم فاعل بإضافة or مثـــــل :

actor ممثل	act يمثل
sailor بحّار	sail يبحر \ أبحر

كيفيـــة الاختبـــار :

1- play , player : teach __________ er
2- work , worker : drive ________ r
3- farm , farmer : act _______ or
4- sail , sailor : program _________ mer

اعداد : وليد طعمة - ميعاد الموسوي

Unit 1 Lesson 2

Remember
Look at page 8 of the Pupil's Book and check your spellings.

(A) Write the endings for these jobs.

1. doct or
2. wait er
3. teach er
4. bus driv er
5. engin er
6. farm er
7. IT programm er
8. shop assist ant
9. nur se

(B) Look at the example. Write sentences for each picture.

1

Is he a waiter?
No, he isn't a waiter.
He's a doctor.

2

Is she a nurse?
No, she isn't a nurse.
She is an engineer.

3

Are they engineers ?
No, they aren't engineers.
They're builders.

4

Is he a teacher ?
No, he isn't a teacher.
He's an IT programmer.

6

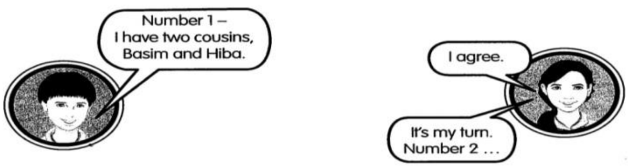
Lesson 2

(C) Find the mistakes, circle them and write the sentences correctly.

There is one mistake in each sentence.

1. I have two cousin, Basim and Hiba.
   I have two cousins, Basim and Hiba.
2. No, he isn't an doctor.
   No, he isn't a doctor.
3. I has an aunt and an uncle.
   I have an aunt and an uncle.
4. I have a brother with a sister.
   I have a brother and a sister.
5. My brother name is Khalid.
   My brother's name is Khalid.
6. I lives with my family in Baghdad.
   I live with my family in Baghdad.
7. My brother is old than me.
   My brother is older than me.
8. My cousin has 13.
   My cousin is 13.

(D) Work with a partner. Say the correct sentences.

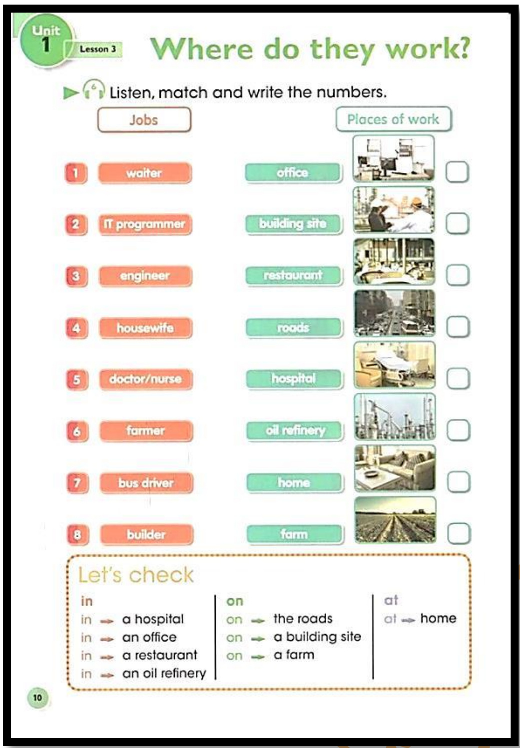


7

الـــــــــدرس الثـــالــــــــث

Where do they work ? أيــــن يعملــــــون ؟

في هذا الدرس يتعرف التلاميذ على بعض المهن ، واين يعملون اصحابها ؟ ، وما الاعمال التـــي يقومون بها ؟ ، وايضا يعرفون حـــروف جـــر المكـــان الثـــلاث (at – in – on) وكيفيـــة استخدامها مع اماكن مختلفة .


Unit 1 Lesson 3

Where do they work?

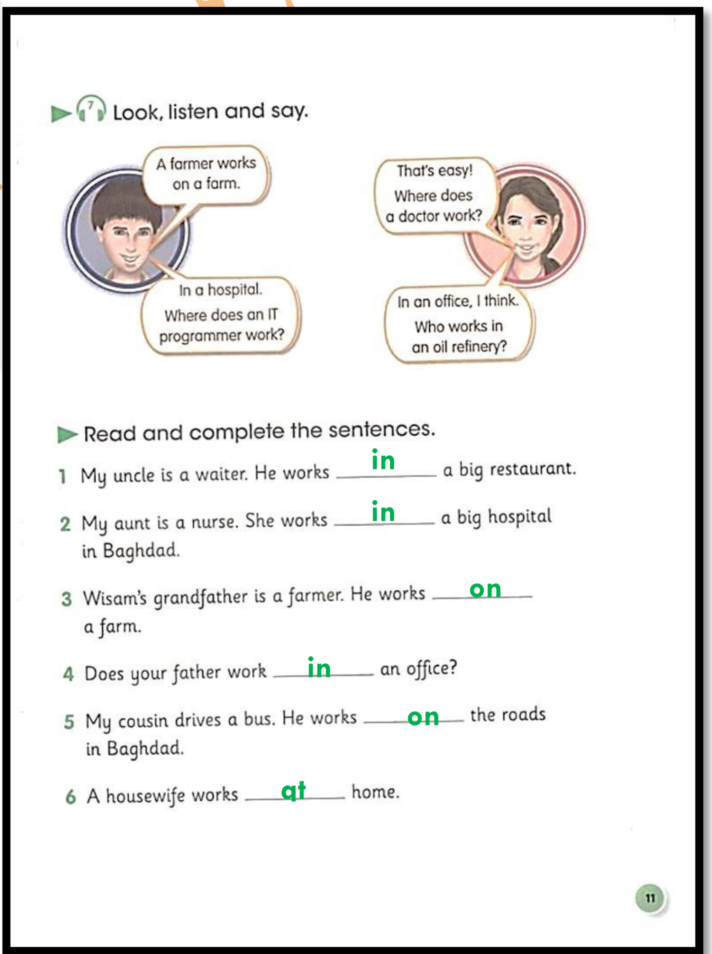
Listen, match and write the numbers.

Jobs	Places of work
1 waiter	office
2 IT programmer	building site
3 engineer	restaurant
4 housewife	roads
5 doctor/nurse	hospital
6 farmer	oil refinery
7 bus driver	home
8 builder	farm

Let's check

in	on	at
in → a hospital	on → the roads	at → home
in → an office	on → a building site	
in → a restaurant	on → a farm	
in → an oil refinery		

10


Look, listen and say.

Read and complete the sentences.

1 My uncle is a waiter. He works __in__ a big restaurant.
2 My aunt is a nurse. She works __in__ a big hospital in Baghdad.
3 Wisam's grandfather is a farmer. He works __on__ a farm.
4 Does your father work __in__ an office?
5 My cousin drives a bus. He works __on__ the roads in Baghdad.
6 A housewife works __at__ home.

11

سيتكلم التلاميذ عن بعض الاعمال واصحاب المهن والاماكن التي يقومون بأعمالهم فيها . يمكن ان يتحدث التلاميذ عن عوائلهم ا اقاربهم وما هي مهنهم والاعمال التي يقومون بها .

جدول يوضح كل عمل ، والمكان الذي يؤدي به صاحب المهن عمله ، وما العمل الذي يقوم به ؟ :

المهـــنة	المكـــــــــان	مـــاذا يعمـــــــــــل ؟
waiter نادل \ عامل مطعم	restaurant مطعم	offers food يقدّم الطعام
IT programmer مبرمج	office مكتب	uses computer \ makes programs يستخدم الحاسوب\يصنع البرامج
engineer مهندس	oil refinery مصفى نفطي	works in oil يعمل في النفط
doctor طبيب	hospital مستشفى	helps ill people يعالج المرضى
nurse ممرضة	hospital مستشفى	helps ill people تساعد الناس المرضى
teacher معلم	school مدرسة	teaches children يعلّم الاطفال
Farmer فلاح \ مزارع	farm مزرعة	grows food يزرع الطعام
bus driver سائق حافلة	roads \ streets طرق شوارع	drives bus يقود الحافلات
builder بنّاء	buildings site موقع بناء	builds buildings يبني البنايات
shop assistant عامل	shop محل	Sales some things يبيع بعض الاشياء
cook طبّاخ	kitchen مطبخ	makes food يصنع الطعام
butcher قصّاب	shop محل	sales meat يبيع اللحم
pilot طيّار	air port مطار	flies planes يطيّر طائرات
footballer لاعب كرة قدم	playground ساحة لعب	plays football يلعب كرة قدم
housewife ربة منزل	home بيت	cooking , cleans ,was... تربي الاولاد ، تطبخ ، تنظف ، تغسل...

يوجد انواع اخرى من المهن في الدرس السابع من هذه الوحدة ، ايضا سنتطرق لها في وقته ان شاء الله ...

اعـداد : وليـــد طعمـــة - ميعـــاد الموســـوي

كيفـــيـــــــة الاختبــــــــــــــار :

مفــــــــــــــــــــــــردات :

1- My dad is a (teacher – doctor), he wants to work with children.
ابي معلم ، هو يريد ان يعمل مع الاولاد.
2- My mum is a doctor, she works in a (school – hospital).
امي طبيبة ، تعمل في المستشفى.
3- My sister is a (engineer – nurse), she helps ill people.
اختي ممرضة ، هي تساعد المرضى.
4- My brother is a farmer, he works on a (roads – farm).
اخي فلاح ، هو يعمل في المزرعة.

صـــــح أو خطــــــأ :

1- A doctor works in a restaurant. False
الطبيب يعمل في المطعم. خطأ
2- A cook makes flowers. False
الطبّاخ يصنع الازهار. خطأ
3- An engineer works in an oil refinery. True
المهندس يعمل في مصفى النفط. صح
4- A bus driver works at school. False
سائق الحافلة يعمل في المدرسة. خطأ
5- A teacher teaches children. True
المعلم يعلّم الاطفال. صح
6- A waiter works on a building site. False
النادل يعمل في موقع البناء. خطأ

مزاوجـــــــــــة :

A	B
1- A doctor	a- works in an office.
2- A teacher	b- helps ill people.
3- An engineer	c- works in school.
4- A farmer	d- builds buildings.
5- An IT programmer	e- grows food.
6- A builder	f- works in an oil refinery.

****

كيفية استخدام حروف الجر in – on – at

سبق وان طرح هذا الموضوع في ملزمتنا للصف الخامس الابتدائي ، ولذلك سوف نوضح استخدام كل واحدة منهن (من حروف الجر الثلاث) ولكننا سنركز على اماكن المهن .

استخـــــــــــدام in

١- تستخدم مع الاماكن \ اوقات اليوم مثل :
in a hospital \ in the morning
٢- تستخدم مع المدن والقارات مثل :
in Baghdad – in Africa
٣- تستخدم مع فصول السنة \ اشهر السنة \ السنوات المحددة مثل :
in Summer \ in December \ in 1999

في درسنا لهذا اليوم – مع الاماكن مثل :
in a hospital – in an office – in a restaurant – in an oil refinery

اعداد : وليـــد طعمـــة - ميعـــاد الموســـوي

استخـــــــــــــدام on

١- تستخدم مع وسائل النقل الكبيرة مثل :
train – boat – truck ......
٢- تستخدم مع ايام الاسبوع \ مع الكلمات المنتهية بـ (day) مثل :
Sunday – Monday – holiday – birthday ....
٣- تستخدم مع الاماكن التي لها سطح مثل :
desk – ground – farm – road – building site ......

في درسنا لهذا اليوم – مع الاماكن التي لها سطح مثل :
on the roads – on a building site – on a farm

استخـــــــــــــدام at

١- تستخدم مع الساعات مثل :
at seven o'clock – at thirty six ...
٢- تستخدم مع الاماكن الصغيرة مثل :
at home - at school ...

في درسنا لهذا اليوم – مع الاماكن الصغيرة مثل :
at home - at school

كيفيــــــــــــــة الاختبــــــــــــــار :

قواعـــــــــد اختيــــــارات :

1- My uncle is a waiter. He works (in – on – at) a big restaurant.
عمي نادل. هو يعمل في مطعم كبير.
2- Wisam's grandfather is a farmer. He works (in – on – at) a farm.
جد وسام هو فلاح. هو يعمل على المزرعة.
3- Does your father work (in – on – at) an office ?
هل والدك يعمل في المكتب ؟
4- A housewife works (in – on – at) home.
ربة المنزل تعمل في البيت.
5- My cousin drives a bus. He works (in – on – at) the roads in Baghdad.
ابن عمي يسوق الباص. هو يعمل على الطرق في بغداد.

Unit 1 Lesson 3

Let's say it

–er words and **–or** words make the same sound.

(A) Listen and say. Draw a line under the strong part of the word.

doctor builder farmer driver teacher waiter
IT programmer sister brother mother father

(B) Complete the sentences and write the jobs.

1. This person works in a hospital. a doctor
2. This person works at home. a housewife
3. This person works on the roads. a bus drive
4. This person works in an office. an IT programmer

(C) Write your own sentences and the jobs.

1. This person works in a restaurant.
   a waiter
2. This person works on a farm.
   a farmer
3. This person works on a building site.
   a builder

8

Lesson 3

(D) Listen, read and write the job.

What's my job?

1. I usually wear a white coat and use a stethoscope. I look after patients. I work in a big building with lots of other people who do the same job and with lots of nurses too.
   a doctor
2. I usually wear a hard hat. These hats are usually yellow. My work is hard and I must be strong. I need lots of tools for this job. an engineer
3. I usually work outside. I like both sunny and rainy weather. I drive a tractor and use it for working in the fields to grow things. I also have animals. My animals are cows, sheep and hens. a farmer
4. I work in a place where there are lots of people talking, eating and drinking. I carry food and drinks on trays to the tables. I clean the tables too and then I set them with knives, forks, spoons and napkins for the next customers.
   a waiter

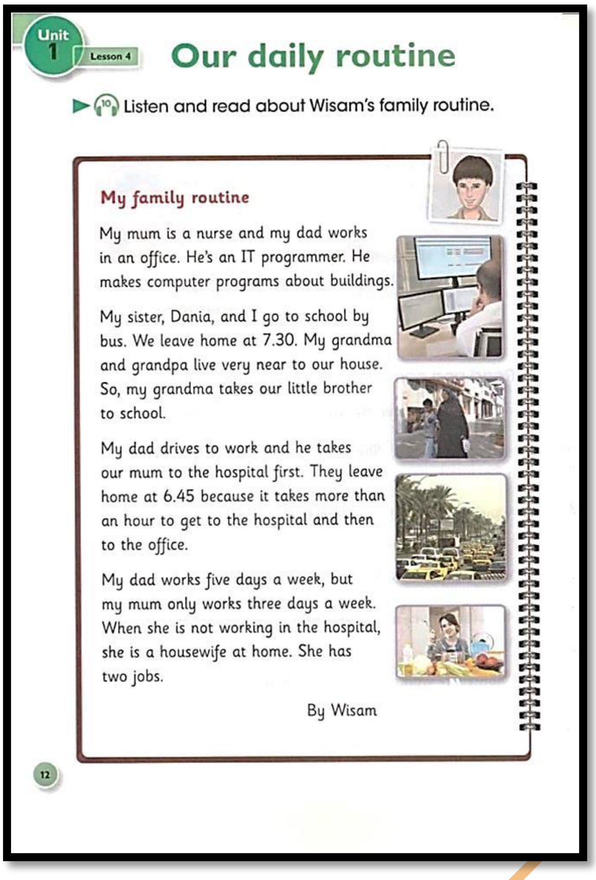
(E) Work with a partner. Ask and answer.



9

اعداد : وليد طعمة - ميعاد الموسوي

الـــــــــدرس الرابـــــــــع



Unit 1 Lesson 4

Our daily routine

▶ Listen and read about Wisam's family routine.

My family routine

My mum is a nurse and my dad works in an office. He's an IT programmer. He makes computer programs about buildings.

My sister, Dania, and I go to school by bus. We leave home at 7.30. My grandma and grandpa live very near to our house. So, my grandma takes our little brother to school.

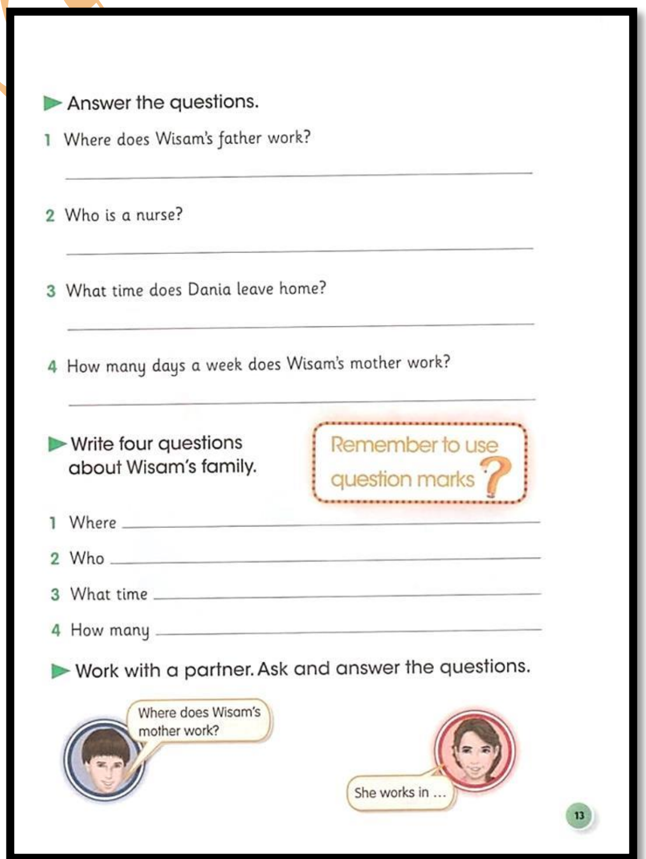
My dad drives to work and he takes our mum to the hospital first. They leave home at 6.45 because it takes more than an hour to get to the hospital and then to the office.

My dad works five days a week, but my mum only works three days a week. When she is not working in the hospital, she is a housewife at home. She has two jobs.

By Wisam

12

في هذا الدرس يحكي وسام الاعمال الروتينية اليومية التي يقوم بها افراد عائلته نلاحظ استخدام الافعال المساعدة وحروف الجر وزمن المضارع البسيط .



▶ Answer the questions.

1 Where does Wisam's father work?

2 Who is a nurse?

3 What time does Dania leave home?

4 How many days a week does Wisam's mother work?

▶ Write four questions about Wisam's family.

Remember to use question marks ?

1 Where

2 Who

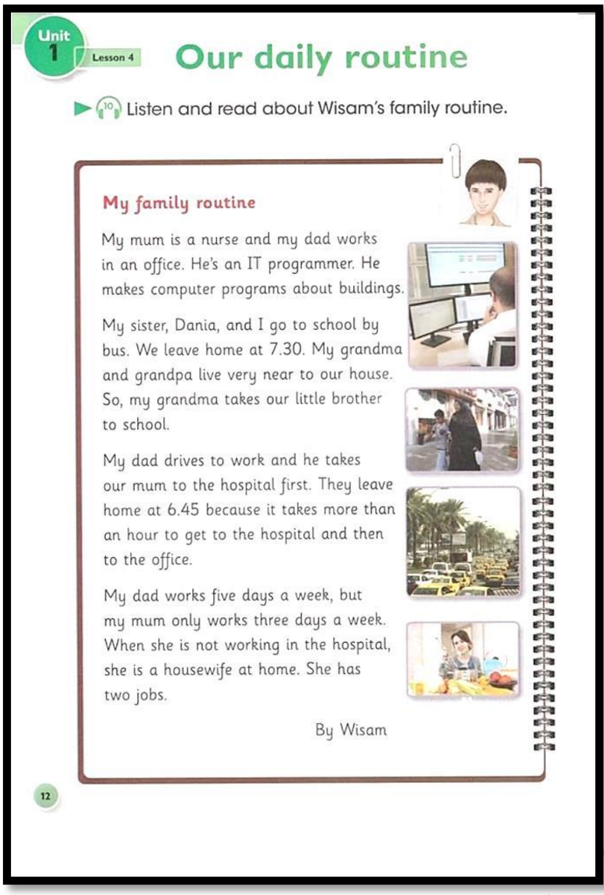
3 What time

4 How many

▶ Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.

13

ايضا يتعرف التلاميذ على ادوات الاستفهام (السؤال)



Unit 1 Lesson 4

Our daily routine

Listen and read about Wisam's family routine.

My family routine

My mum is a nurse and my dad works in an office. He's an IT programmer. He makes computer programs about buildings.

My sister, Dania, and I go to school by bus. We leave home at 7.30. My grandma and grandpa live very near to our house. So, my grandma takes our little brother to school.

My dad drives to work and he takes our mum to the hospital first. They leave home at 6.45 because it takes more than an hour to get to the hospital and then to the office.

My dad works five days a week, but my mum only works three days a week. When she is not working in the hospital, she is a housewife at home. She has two jobs.

By Wisam

12

امي ممرضة وابي يعمل في مكتب. هو مبرمج يصنع برامج حاسوب عن المباني.

اختي دانيا وانا نذهب الى المدرسة بالباص. نحن نغادر المنزل بالسابعة والنصف. جدي وجدتي يسكنون بالقرب من منزلنا. لذلك، جدتي تأخذ اخي الصغير للمدرسة.

ابي يسوق للعمل وهو يأخذ امنا الى المستشفى اولا. هم يغادرون البيت بالسادسة وخمس واربعين دقيقة لأنه يستغرق اكثر من ساعة للوصول الى المستشفى وثم المكتب.

ابي يعمل ٥ ايام في الاسبوع، لكن امي تعمل ٣ ايام بالأسبوع. عندما لا تعمل في المستشفى. هي ربة منزل في البيت. هي لديها وظيفتين.

Simple Present المضارع البسيط

هو الفعل الذي نستخدمه للتحدث عن حدث معين لا يحدث في الماضي بل يحدث الآن في الاوقات الحالية وهذا الحدث يحدث بتكرار أو عادة او روتين مكرر بشكل يومي او اسبوعي .

توجد طريقتين لصياغة المضارع البسيط :

الطريقة الاولى :

فاعل + فعل يحمل (s) + المفعول به

لابد من توفر شرطين ضروريين في حالة اضافة (s) للفعل وهما :

اذا كان الفاعل في بداية الجملة احد الضمائر التالية (He – She – It) لابد ان يحمل الفعل (s) مثـــــــل :

He makes computer programs abut buildings.
She works in a hospital.

اذا كان الفاعل يعود لاسم شخص مذكر او مؤنث لابد ان يحمل الفعل (s) مثـــــــل :

My dad works in an office.
Dania goes to school by bus.
Ali reads a book.

الطريقة الثانية :

فاعل + فعل مجرد (بدون s او أي اضافة اخرى) + المفعول به

اذا كان الفاعل احد الضمائر التالية (I – You – They – We) لابد ان يكون الفعل مجردا ، أي خاليا من أي اضافة مثـــــــل :

I work on a farm.
They watch TV every day.
We go to school on Mondays.

اذا كان الفاعل يدل على جمع لابد ان يكون الفعل مجرد ، أي انه خال من أي اضافة مثـــــــل :

My grandma and grandpa live in Baghdad.
Zahraa and Ali work in a bank.

في زمن المضارع البسيط نستخدم ثلاث افعال مساعدة وهي (are – is – am) .

تستخدم الـ (is) مع الاسماء او الضمائر المفردة (He – She – It) مثـــــــل :

She is a teacher.
He is a doctor.
It is a nice book.
Ali is a good boy.
Zainab is a good girl.

تستخدم الـ (are) مع الضمائر (You – They – We) أو الأسماء الجمع مثـــــل :

They are players.
We are teachers.
You are pupils.

تستخدم الـ (am) مع الضمير (I) فقط مثـــــــــــــــــــــــــــل :

I am from Iraq.

كيفـــيـــــــة الاختبـــــــار :

قواعــــــد اختيـــارات :

1- My dad (work – works) in an office.
2- He (makes – make) computer programs about buildings.
3- I (goes – go) to school by bus.
4- Zaid and Waleed (live – lives) in Baghdad.
5- Ahmed (fly – flies) planes.
6- They (works – work) on the roads.
7- Nada (learns – learn) English.
8- She (works – work) in a hospital.
9- We (watch – watches) TV every day.
10- They (is – are) boys.
11- He (is – are) a pilot.
12- I (is – am) from England.

==

1-Who بمعنى من و تسأل عن العاقل

Who is a nurse ?

من هي الممرضة ؟

2- How many بمعنى كم عدد تسأل عن الشيء المعدود

How many days a week does Wisam's mother work ?

كم يوم في الاسبوع تعمل ام وسام ؟

3- Where بمعنى اين تسأل عن المكان

Where does Wisam's father work ?

اين يعمل ابو وسام ؟

4- What بمعنى ما أو ماذا تسأل عن الشيء

What time does Dania leave home ?

في أي وقت دانيا تغادر البيت ؟

كيفـــيـــــــة الاختبـــــــــــــار :

قواعــــــــد اختيـــــارات :

1- (Who – How many) is a nurse ?

من هي الممرضة ؟

2- (What – How many) days a week does Wisam's mother work ?

كم يوم في الاسبوع تعمل ام وسام ؟

3- (Where – Who) does Wisam's father work ?

اين يعمل ابو وسام ؟

4- (Where – What) time does Dania leaves home ?

ما الوقت الذي تغادر فيه دانيا البيت ؟

نسألكم الدعـــاء

الأعـــداد :

وليـد طعمـة – ميعاد الموسوي

Unit 1 Lesson 4

(A) Choose the correct form of the verbs and complete the sentences.

leave/leaves	work/works	is/are	get up/gets up
open/opens	drive/drives	take/takes	has/have
walk/walks	start/starts	go/goes	

My father _is_ a waiter and my mother _is_ a shop assistant. 1

My father _leave_ home first at 7 o'clock because his restaurant opens at 8 o'clock to serve tea, coffee and breakfast. He _goes_ to work and it usually _takes_ an hour because the roads are busy. ☐

My mother _works_ in a big clothes shop in the centre of town. Her shop _opens_ at 9.30. She _goes_ to work by bus and leaves home at 8.30. ☐

We _have_ breakfast together at 6.30. ☐

My brother and I _walk_ to school because it is very near to our house. We leave home at 7.45. School _starts_ at 8 o'clock. ☐

We all _get up_ early at 6 o'clock. ☐

(B) Look at the times. Put the sentences in the correct order.

(C) Match the verbs with the words in the circles. Look at activity A to check your answers.

1 go, 2 leave, 3 take, 4 walk, 5 have, 6 open, 7 start, 8 drive

- 3 an hour
- 7 at
- 2 home
- 8 to work
- 1 to work
- 4 to school
- 6 at
- 5 breakfast

Lesson 4

(D) Read about Ahmed's day and circle the correct answer.



A waiter's day

My name's Ahmed. I am a waiter and I work in a very busy restaurant in Baghdad. We are open for breakfast, lunch and dinner. We close at 9.30 in the evening. The restaurant is famous for its makhlama, quzi and biriyani.

For one week, I do the breakfast and lunch service and the next week I do the lunch and evening service. I prefer to start early to be at home when my children get back from school. Waiters who do breakfast service start at 6.30, but the cooks (the chefs) start at 6 o'clock.

I wear a uniform to work – black trousers, a white shirt, a waistcoat and a bow tie. I like my job because I meet lots of interesting people every day. I am a friendly, helpful person. One day, I want to have my own restaurant.

1. What time does the breakfast service start? — 6.00 / **(6.30)**
2. What is another word for a cook in a restaurant? — **(chef)** / waiter
3. Which service does Ahmed prefer? — **(breakfast)** / lunch
4. What is his uniform? — **(black trousers and a white shirt)** / white trousers and a black shirt

(E) Listen and check your answers.

اعداد : وليد طعمة - ميعاد الموسوي

الـــــدرس الخـامـــــس

مهنتي المفضلـــة My favourite job


Unit 1 Lesson 5

My favourite job

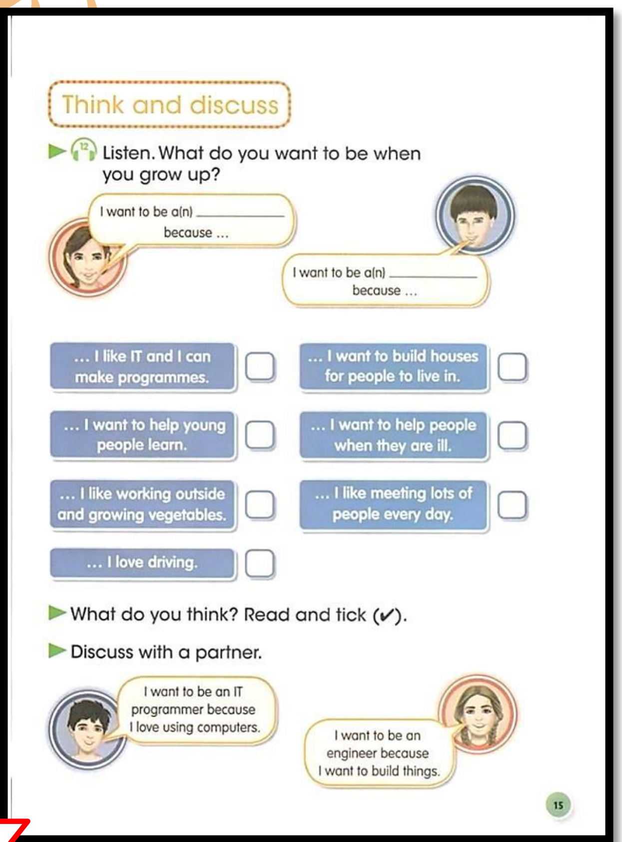
► Read and match the pictures with the sentences.

1 ... to use computers and make programs.
2 ... to help people when they are ill.
3 ... to work outside and grow things.
4 ... to have a job where I meet lots of people.
5 ... to work with children and help them learn a lot.
6 ... to drive cars, buses or trucks.
7 ... to build things.

14

في هذا الدرس يتعلم التلاميذ ان يعبروا عن المهن التي يحبوها والتي يريدون ان يكونوا عليها عندما يكبرون.

وايضا يعرفون صفات المهن مثلا هل هي (مملة ، خطرة ، متعبة ، صعبة ، سهلة ... الخ)


Think and discuss

► Listen. What do you want to be when you grow up?

... I like IT and I can make programmes.
... I want to build houses for people to live in.
... I want to help young people learn.
... I want to help people when they are ill.
... I like working outside and growing vegetables.
... I like meeting lots of people every day.
... I love driving.

► What do you think? Read and tick (✓).

► Discuss with a partner.

15

اعـــداد : وليـــد طعمـــة - ميعـــاد الموســـوي

1- When I grow up, I want to use computers and make programs. (doctor – IT programmer)
عندما اكبر، اريد ان استخدم الحواسيب واصنع البرامج. (طبيب – مبرمج)
2- When I grow up, I want to help people when they are ill. (farmer – doctor)
عندما اكبر، اريد ان اساعد الناس عندما يمرضون. (فلاح – طبيب)
3- When I grow up, I want to work outside and grow things. (driver – farmer)
عندما اكبر، اريد ان اعمل في الخارج وازرع اشياء. (سائق – فلاح)
4- When I grow up, I want to have a job where I meet lots of people. (build – pilot)
عندما اكبر، اريد ان يصبح لدي عمل حيث التقي في الكثير من الناس. (بنّاء – طيار)
5- When I grow up, I want to work with children and help them learn a lot.(builder – teacher)
عندما اكبر، اريد ان اعمل مع الاطفال واساعدهم ان يتعلموا اكثر. (بنّاء – معلم)
6- When I grow up, I want to drive cars, buses or trucks. (driver – farmer)
عندما اكبر، اريد ان اسوق سيارات ، حافلات او شاحنات. (سائق – فلاح)
7- When I grow up, I want to build things. (teacher – builder)
عندما اكبر، اريد ان ابني اشياء. (معلم – بنّاء)

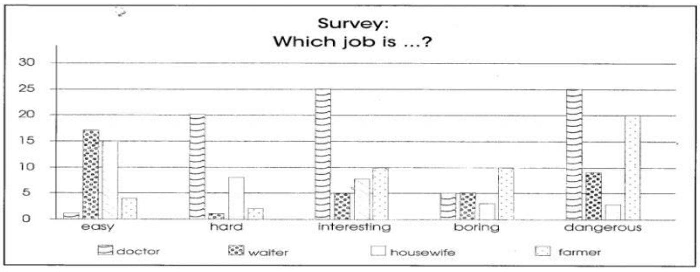
	interesting ممتع
doctor طبيب	hard صعب
	dangerous خطر

Waiter نادل \ عامل المطعم	easy سهل
Housewife ربة منزل	easy سهل

	interesting ممتع
Farmer فلاح	boring ممل
	dangerous خطر

Unit 1 Lesson 5

Ⓐ Look at the job survey. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?



1. Most people think a doctor's job is hard. F
2. Only five people think that a waiter's job is boring. T
3. People think that a housewife's job is the easiest. T
4. Doctors have the most interesting job. T
5. People think that a farmer's job is not dangerous. F

Ⓑ Write which job you think is ...

easy	hard	interesting	boring	dangerous
waiter	doctor	doctor	farmer	doctor

12

Lesson 5

Ⓒ Complete the conversation.

Wissam Which job do you think is interesting?

You I think a(n) doctor 's job is the most interesting.

Wissam And which job is the most dangerous?

You I think it's a(n) doctor 's job.

Wissam I agree. Which job do you think is the easiest?

You I'm not sure. Maybe it's a(n) waiter 's job.

Wissam So, what do you want to be?

You I want to be a(n) teacher

Let's say it

Ⓓ Practise the conversation with a partner.

TEST YOURSELF-
DON'T LOOK BACK

Ⓔ Find the spelling mistakes. Tick (✔) or write the words correctly.

1. docter — doctor
2. houswife — housewife
3. engineer — ✔
4. teacher — ✔
5. nurs — nurse
6. bus diver — bus drive

13

اعداد : وليد طعمة - ميعاد الموسوي

الـــدرس الســـــادس

مجلتـــــــي MY MAGAZINE

عائلتـــــــان Two families

المجلة هي مادة أثرائية ومن خلالها يتعرف التلميذ على : دول مختلفة ، شعوب ومدن ، عادات مختلفة ، اماكن مهمه ، اكلات مشهورة ... الى آخره . وفي هذا الدرس الذي يدور حول عائلتان احداهما عائلة مزارعه والاخرى عائلة طيّار ، يتعرف التلميذ من خلال هاتين المقالتين على مهنتي (الفلاح و الطيار) وما هي الاعمال التي يقومون بها ويتعرف من خلالها على عدة امور تخص هاتين المهنتين.

يتعرف التلميذ من خلال كتاب النشاط على مفردات وكلمات تخص (العائلة – الطعام – افعال – حروف جر ... الخ)

وايضا يتعرف التلميذ على كيفية استخدام الحرف الكبير.

اعـــداد : وليـــــد طعمـــة - ميعـــــاد الموســـــوي

مرحبا! اسمي هان وانا صيني. انا اعيش مع امي وابي في مزرعتنا. كلاهما فلاحين وجدي وجدتي كانا فلاحين ايضا. لدي ابن عم اكبر مني. هو يعيش معنا يعمل بالمزرعة. هو مَرِح جدا.

نحن نزرع الرز والكثير من الخضروات مثل الخيار. ابن عمي يمسك بها (بالخيار) في الصورة. الرز يزرع في حقول الارز. هل يمكنكم رؤية الجاموس في الحقل ؟ هنا المزارع يهيئ الحقل استعدادا لزراعة الرز.

Unit 1 Lesson 6

MY MAGAZINE

Two families

▶ Read and write a sentence under the photos.



Hello! My name is Han and I'm Chinese. I live with my mum and dad on our farm. Both are farmers and my grandparents were farmers, too. I have an older cousin. He lives with us and works on the farm. He is very funny.

We grow rice and lots of vegetables like the cucumbers my cousin is holding in the photo. Rice grows in paddy fields. Can you see the buffalo in the field? Here the farmer is getting the field ready to plant the rice.



paddy fields



Han's grandparents



The buffalo in the field

The farmer is getting the field ready to plant the rice



Han's cousin holds cucumbers

16

بعض المفردات والافعال :

funny مرح
grow ينمو \ يزرع
hold يحمل \ يمسك
paddy fields حقول الرز
buffalo جاموس

مرحبا ، انا فرح. انا اعيش مع عائلتي في بغداد. ابي يعمل طيّار هو يطير طائرات في الخطوط الجوية العراقية. امي ربة منزل الآن ، لكن هي كانت ممرضة.

هذه عائلتي تتناول الغداء. يمكنكم ان تروا امي وابي ، واختاي الصغيرتين واختي الكبيرة. خالتي تجلس مقابل امي.

هذه الصورة في مقصورة طائرة ابي. هو ومساعدة مستعدين تماما للمغادرة الى دبي.

هذه الصورة في مطار لندن. يمكنكم ان تروا جدتي ، امي وخالتي مع حقائبهم جاهزين للفحص.



Hello, I'm Farah. I live with my family in Baghdad. My father is a pilot and he flies planes for Iraqi Airlines. My mother is a housewife now, but she was a nurse.

This is my family having lunch. You can see my mum and dad, my two younger sisters and my big sister. My aunt is sitting opposite my mum.

Here is a picture in the cockpit of my dad's plane. He and the co-pilot are getting ready to leave Dubai.

This picture is at the airport in London. You can see my grandmother, my mother and my aunt with their bags ready to check in.



plane of Iraqi Airlines



Farah's family



London airport



plane cockpit

13 Listen to Han and Farah talking about the jobs their families do.

17

بعض المفردات :

Airlines خطوط جوية
airport مطار
cockpit مقصورة القيادة
co-pilot مساعد طيّار

اعــداد : وليــد طعمــة - ميعــاد الموســوي

Unit 1 Lesson 6

Ⓐ Put the words into the correct list.

in | live | grandparents | grow | sit | aunt | rice | leave
on | see | cucumbers | cousin | at | plant | vegetables | fly

Family	Food	Verbs	Prepositions
grandparents	rice	live	in
aunt	cucumber	grow	on
cousin	vegetables	sit	at
		leave	
		see	
		fly	
		plant	

Ⓑ Look at pages 16 and 17 of the Pupil's Book. Use the words from activity A and write sentences.

1. Han's grandparents were farmers.
2. We grow rice in paddy fields.
3. I live with my mum and dad on our farm.
4. My aunt is sitting opposite my mum.
5. My dad and co-pilot are getting ready to leave Dubai.
6. My cousin is holding cucumbers.

14

Lesson 6

Ⓒ Read about Hiba and her family.

My name is Hiba and I'm Iraqi. I am 12. I live with my mum and dad and twin brother in Baghdad. My dad is an engineer. He works in an oil refinery. My mum is a teacher in a primary school. They go to work by car. My sister and I go to school by bus. When I grow up, I want to be an IT programmer because I love using computers.



Ⓓ Write about yourself and your family.

My name is

My name is Ali and I'm Iraqi. I am 11. I live with my mum and dad and sister in Baghdad. My dad is a waiter. He works in a restaurant. My mum is a doctor. She works in a hospital. They go to work by car. My sister and I go to school by bus. When I grow up, I want to be a doctor because I want to help people when they are ill.

Punctuation

Remember – you need capital letters:

- ✔ at the start of sentences
- ✔ after a full stop
- ✔ for names of people, places, nationalities
- ✔ also for other names, for example: airlines, shops, restaurants, hospitals

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Capital letters الاحـــــرف الكبيـــــرة

يستعمل الحرف الكبير :

١- في بداية الجملة وبعد النقطة وبعد الاستفهام .
٢- مع اسماء المدن والعواصم والبلدان والانهر والبحار والمحيطات والقارات وايام الاسبوع واشهر السنة وفصول السنة والقوميات واسماء اللغات والالقاب الشخصية واسماء الاشخاص ، وسنعرض عليكم جدولا بها .

ملاحظة : يكتب الحرف الاول من اسماء العلم بالشكل الكبير اينما وجدت في الجملة .
يكتب ضمير الفاعل للمتكلم (I) بشكل كبير اينما وجد في الجملة .

جدول سنتعرض فيه اسماء العلم

اشهر السنة	ايام الاسبوع	قارات	انهار	بلدان	مدن
January	Sunday	Asia	Nile	Iraq	Baghdad
February	Monday	Europe	Tigris	France	London
March	Tuesday	Africa	Euphrates	England	Beirut
April	Wednesday	America		Thailand	
الى اخره من اشهر السنة	الى اخره من ايام الاسبوع	الى اخره من القارات	الى اخره من الانهار	الى اخره من البلدان	الى اخره من المدن

الاشخاص	الالقاب	اسماء اللغات	القوميات	فصول السنة
Nada	Mr.	English	Iraqi	Winter
Waleed	Mrs.	Arabic	Egyptian	Summer
Zainab	Miss.	Latin	Thai	Spring
Lina	Ms.			Outman
الى اخره من اسماء الاشخاص	الى اخره من الالقاب	الى اخره من اسماء اللغات	الى اخره من القوميات	

اعـداد : وليـــد طعمـــة - ميعـــاد الموســـوي

الـــــدرس الســـابـــــع

في هذا الدرس وفي الصفحة ١٨ يجب التلاميذ عن الجمل الاستيعابية حول المقالتين في الدرس السابق عن (هان – و – فرح) . وايضا يتعلم التلاميذ كيفية استخدام ضمائر الفاعـــــــل. وايضـــــــا يتعـــــــرف علــــــــى وظــــــــائف اخــــــــرى.

Unit 1 Lesson 7

Check my understanding

▶ Read 'Two families' again and tick (✓) Yes or No.

		Yes	No
1	Han is from China.	✓	
2	His family are farmers.	✓	
3	The farm grows buffaloes.		✓
4	Farah is Han's cousin.		✓
5	Farah's mother is a nurse.		✓
6	There are four children in Farah's family.	✓	
7	Farah's father lives in Dubai.		✓
8	A pilot sits in the cockpit of a plane.	✓	

▶ Use the pronouns in the box to complete the sentences.

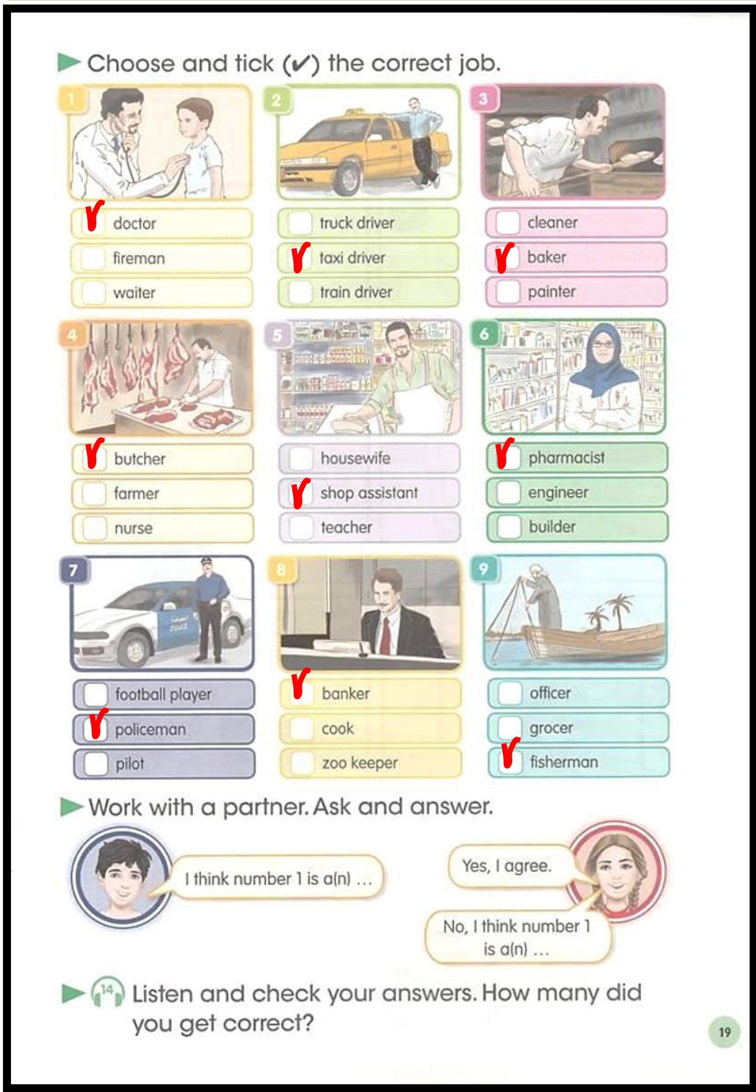
Remember to use a capital letter after a full stop.

she it he they we it he

1 My father is an engineer. __He__ works in an oil refinery.
2 I am good at maths and I want to be an engineer. __It__ is a difficult job.
3 She has two younger brothers. __They__ are twins.
4 I live in Basra. __It__ is in the south of Iraq.
5 My mother is a housewife. __She__ works at home.
6 My sister and I want to be doctors. __We__ want to work in a hospital.
7 My brother wants to work in a restaurant. __He__ likes cooking.

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اعــداد : وليـــد طعمـــة - ميعـــاد الموســـوي



Choose and tick (✓) the correct job.

1. ✓ doctor / fireman / waiter
2. truck driver / ✓ taxi driver / train driver
3. cleaner / ✓ baker / painter
4. ✓ butcher / farmer / nurse
5. housewife / ✓ shop assistant / teacher
6. ✓ pharmacist / engineer / builder
7. football player / ✓ policeman / pilot
8. ✓ banker / cook / zoo keeper
9. officer / grocer / ✓ fisherman

Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

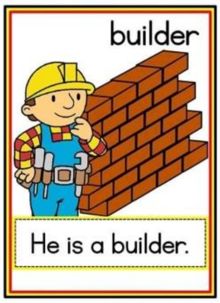
I think number 1 is a(n) …

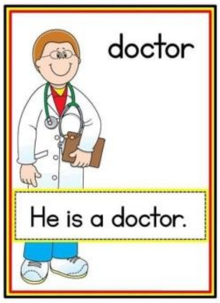
Yes, I agree.

No, I think number 1 is a(n) …

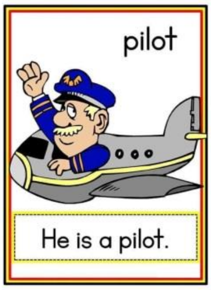
Listen and check your answers. How many did you get correct?

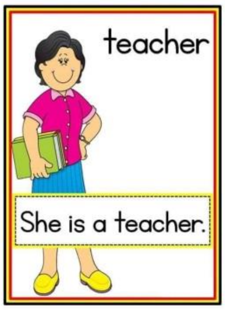
19



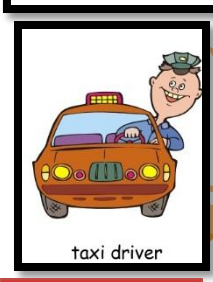




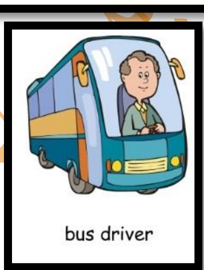




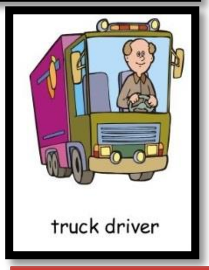




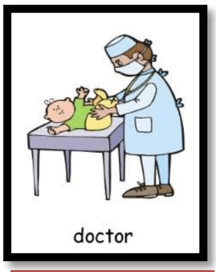
سائق تاكسي



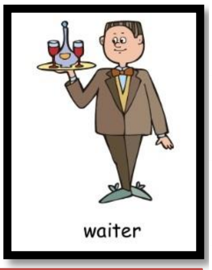
سائق حافلة



سائق شاحنة



طبيـــب



نـــادل

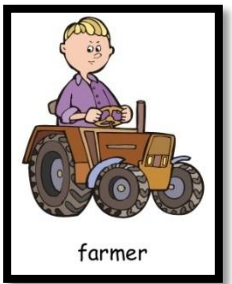
Jobs



طيّـــار



معلّمة



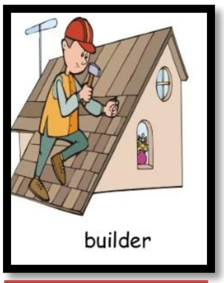
فلّاح



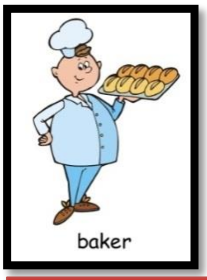
صبّـــاغ



منظّف



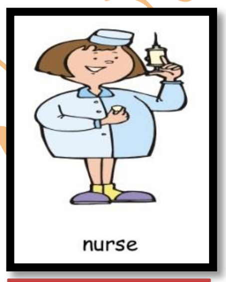
بنّـــاء



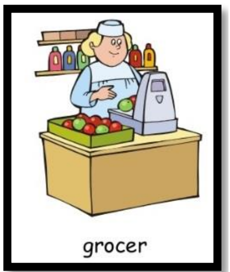
خبّـــاز



صيدلـي



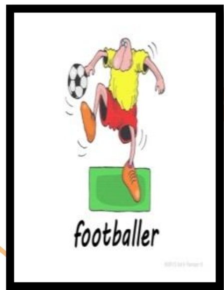
ممرضـة



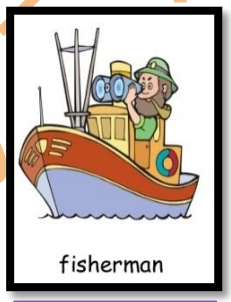
بقّـــال



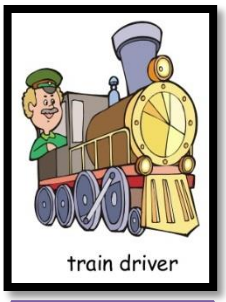
طبّـاخ



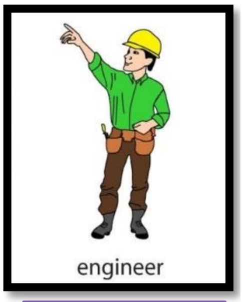
لاعب كرة قدم



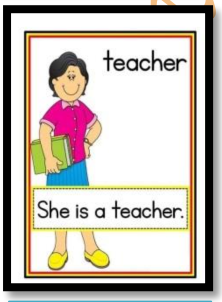
صيّاد سمك



سائق قطار



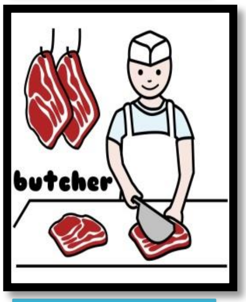
مهندس



معلّم \ معلّمة



رجل شرطة



قصّـاب



مصرفـي



رجل اطفاء

I – They – We – You – She – He It ضمــائر الفاعــل

ضمائر الفاعل تستخدم للتعبير عن : المتكلم ، المُخاطب أو الغائب ويستعمل كفاعل في بداية الجملة قبل الفعل .

I ضمير فاعل يستخدم للتعبير عن (المتكلّم) ومعناه (أنا) في حالة (المفرد) ولكلا الجنسين (للمذكر وللمؤنث) مثـــــــل :

I have a book. أنا عندي كتاب.

You ضمير فاعل معناه (أنتَ ، أنتِ ، انتم ، انتما ، انتنَ) ويستخدم للتعبير عن الشخص (المُخاطب) (للمفرد وللجمع) ولكلا الجنسين (للمذكر وللمؤنث) مثـــــــل :

You speak English well. أنت تتكلم اللغة الانكليزية بصورة جيدة

We ضمير فاعل معناه (نحن) ويستخدم للتعبير عن (المتكلم) بصيغة (الجمع) مثل :

We have three books. نحن لدينا ثلاثة كتب

We want to work in a hospital. نحن نريد ان نعمل في المستشفى.

They ضمير فاعل معناه (هما ، هم ، هن) ويستخدم للتعبير عن (الغائبين) بحالة (الجمع) ولكلا الجنسين (للمذكر والمؤنث) مثـــل :

They have three books. هم عندهم ثلاثة كتب.

They are twins. هما توئم.

He ضمير فاعل معناه (هو) ويستخدم للتعبير عن الشخــص (الغائــب) (المفرد) (المذكر فقط) مثـــــــل :

He has a book. هو عنده كتاب.

He works in an oil refinery. هو يعمل في مصفى النفط

She ضمير فاعل معناه (هي) ويستخدم للتعبير عن الشخــص (الغائــب) (المفرد) (المؤنث فقط) مثـــــــل :

She has a book. هي عنده كتاب.

She likes cooking. هي تحب الطبخ.

It

ضمير فاعل معناه (هو ، هي) لغير العاقل كـ (جماد او حيوان او للتعبير عن اشياء اخرى) ويستخدم للتعبير عن (المفرد) (الغائب) مثـــــــل :

It is in the south of Iraq. في جنوب العراق (هو ، هي)

It is raining. تمطر (هي) انها

It is a difficult job. مهنة صعبة (هي) انها

كيفيـــــة الاختبـــــار :

1- My father is an engineer. (He – She) works in an oil refinery.
ابي مهندس. هو يعمل في مصفى النفط.

2- I am good at maths and I want to be an engineer. (Are – It) is a difficult job.
انا جيد في الرياضيات وانا اريد ان اصبح مهندس. هي مهنة صعبة.

3- She has two younger brothers. (We – They) are twins.
هي عندها اخوين اصغر. هما توئم.

4- I live in Basra. (It – He) is in the south of Iraq.
انا اعيش في البصرة. هي في جنوب العراق.

5- My mother is a housewife. (He – She) works at home.
امي ربة منزل. هي تعمل في البيت.

6- My sister and I want to be doctors. (They – We) want to work in a hospital.
اختي وأنا نريد ان نصبح اطباء. نحن نريد ان نعمل في المستشفى.

7- My brother wants to work in a restaurant. (He – I) likes cooking.
اخي يريد العمل في المطعم. هو يحب الطبخ.

Unit 1 Lesson 7

Ⓐ Read about a teacher's job.

I work in a small primary school. The school has classes from Grade 1 to Grade 6. I teach English, Maths and Science to the younger children from ages 6 to 9. Children also have lessons in Art, Arabic, RE and PE. There are about 400 children in the school.



Sch… finis… thei… bus… We… time… sna…

اقرأ عن مهنة المعلم



I ge… to g… arri… are doing a poster project about healthy food and drink. Pupils need big pieces of paper, scissors, glue and crayons. After the lesson, we are going to have special healthy snack. Pupils made snacks at home with their parents and are going to bring them to school.



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Lesson 7

Ⓑ Complete the information file about the school.

Information file

Type of school: primary school

Size of school: From grade 1 to grade 6

School starts at: 8 o'clock

School finishes at: 1 o'clock

This week's English lesson: We are doing a poster project about healthy food and drink.

For the lesson pupils need: Big pieces of paper , scissors , glue and crayons.

Ⓒ Look, say, cover, write, check.

Read	Write 1	Write 2	Write 3
aunt			
uncle			
easy			
interesting			

تمرين حرف (C) تمرين الذاكرة البصرية يحل داخل الصف

17

اعداد : وليد طعمة - ميعاد الموسوي

الـــدرس الثـــــــامـــن

في هذا الدرس يتناول التلاميذ عدة مهن وما الاعمال التي يقوم بها اصحاب هذه المهن ومهي الوظيفة التي تريدها هذه البنت عندما تكبر ، من خلال القصة او المحاورة .



Unit 1 Lesson 8

When I grow up

Listen, look and read.

1. When I grow up, my teacher says I will be an engineer because I am good at Maths and I like designing things.

عندما اكبر. قال لي معلمي سأصبح مهندسة لأني جيدة بالرياضيات وأحب تصميم الاشياء.

2. When I grow up, my dad says I will be an artist because I like painting pictures.

عندما اكبر. أبي قال لي سأصبح فنانة (رسامة) لأني احب رسم الصور.

3. When I grow up, my mum says I will be a famous cook in a big restaurant because I love cooking and I am good at it.

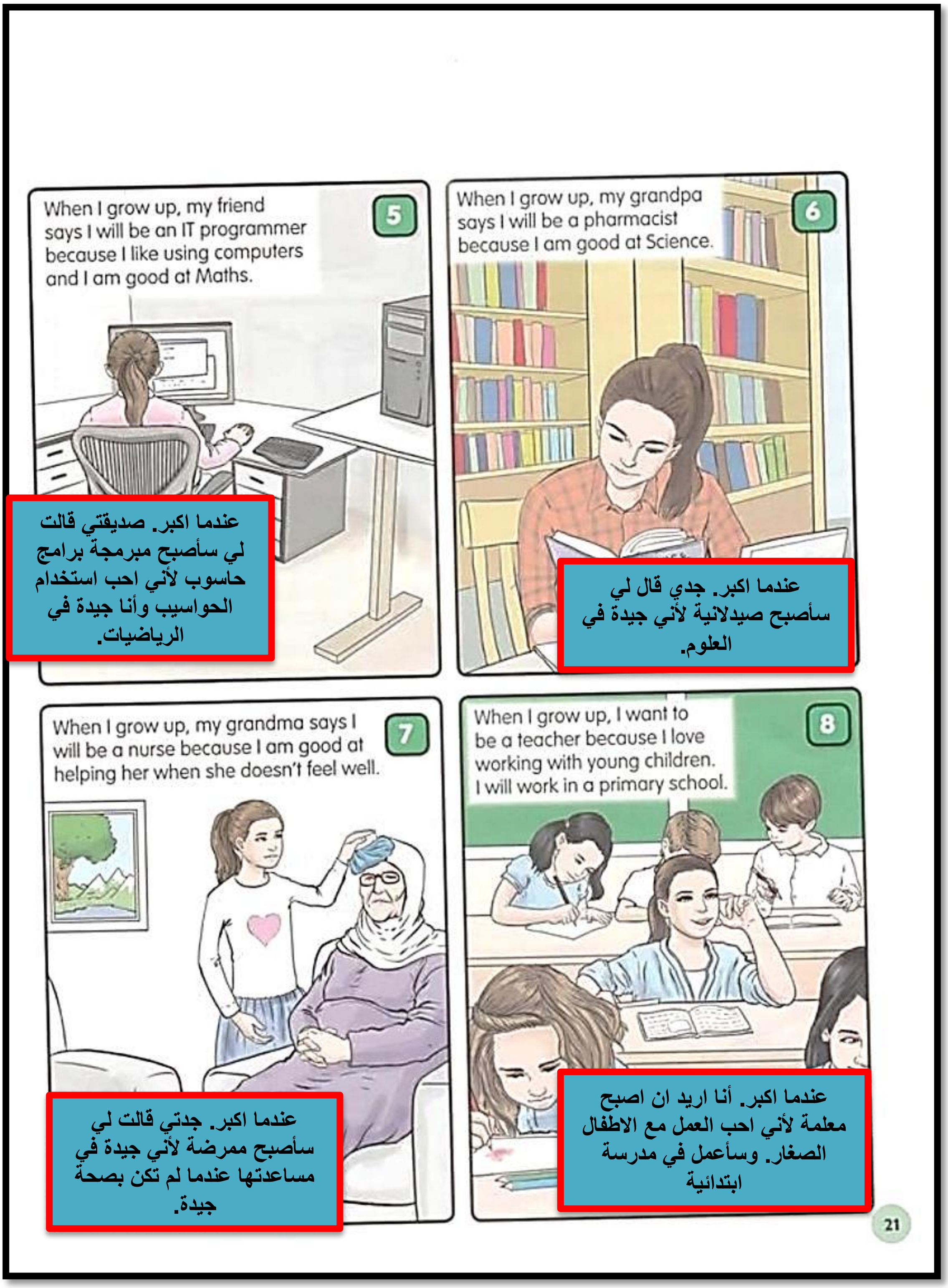
عندما اكبر. امي قالت لي سأصبح طبّاخة مشهورة في مطعم كبير لأني احب الطبخ وأنا جيدة فيه .

4. When I grow up, my brother says I will be a doctor because I helped him when he cut his hand with a knife.

عندما اكبر. اخي قال لي سأصبح طبيبة لأني ساعدته عندما جرح يده بالسكين.

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اعــداد : وليـــد طعمـــة - ميعـــاد الموســـوي



اعداد : وليد طعمة - ميعاد الموسوي

MY NEW WORDS

B What are the new words you know? Write six new words here and remember them.

1. nurse
2. doctor
3. builder
4. farmer
5. cousin
6. engineer

C Find the job words. There are eight words.

t	e	a	c	h	e	r	q	w	r	h
j	e	n	s	f	s	l	z	a	e	o
g	t	m	g	r	o	p	k	i	h	u
u	i	n	u	r	s	e	v	t	c	s
w	p	q	e	a	n	n	f	e	a	e
e	n	g	i	n	e	e	r	r	e	w
g	n	p	i	d	v	g	e	h	t	i
b	u	i	l	d	e	r	o	y	r	f
w	j	o	p	q	a	b	n	i	l	e
d	o	c	t	o	r	x	y	u	r	e
x	a	x	u	n	g	l	k	y	s	d
x	p	r	o	g	r	a	m	m	e	r

D Read the puzzles. Do you know the answers?

1. Who carries food and drink on a tray? waiter
2. Who works in a school? teacher
3. Where does a builder work? Building site
4. Who drives a tractor? driver
5. Who wears a hard hat? engineer builder
6. Who works at home? housewife

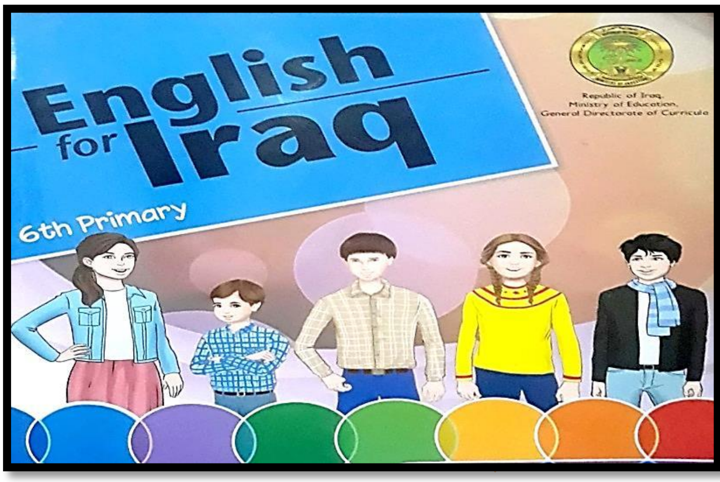
19

اللغة الانكليزية للصف السادس الابتدائي

خلاصة الوحـــدة الاولـــى

مجموعة اسئلة شاملة ومركزة اكثر من ١٢٠ نقطة

درب ابنك او تلميذك عليها وسيكون ان شاء الله جاهزا للاختبار ١٠٠%



اعـــداد

وليد طعمة

ميعاد الموسوي

اسئلـــة شاملـــة ومركـــزة لكـــل الوحـــدة مـــع الحلـــول

جميع فقرات الاسئلة واحتمالية انماط الوزاري

سيتم اضافة فقرة نصوص الكتاب ان شاء الله

اجعل ابنك او تلميذك يضمن الدرجة الكاملة في هذه الوحدة

ضــــع مشاركـــة + تعليـــق بـــ ((يا رب))

تابعوني فهناك المزيد ان شاء الله

كلمـــة شكـــرا تكفـــي

تعلّم بدون مُعلّم

فقـــــرة الاستيعـــــاب القرائـــــي

Q\ Read the following passage than answer (True) or (False) :

: (خطأ) أو (صح) أقرأ القطعة التالية واجب بـ

My name's Waleed. I am 12. I have a sister and brother. My sister's name is Zainab. She is older than me – she's 22. My brother's name is
Ahmed. He's younger than me – he's 8. I have three cousins, Ali, Zahraa and Omar. We live near to them in Baghdad.

1- Waleed is twelve years old. True
2- He has one sister and three brothers. False
3- Waleed's brother name is Ali. False
4- Zainab is younger than Waleed. False
5- They live in Baghdad. True
6- Waleed has two cousins, Khalid and Abeer. False

==

Q\ Read the following passage than answer (True) or (False) :

: (خطأ) أو (صح) أقرأ القطعة التالية واجب بـ

My name is Zahraa and I'm Iraqi. I am 12. I live with my mum, dad and brother in Basra. My dad is an IT programmer. He works in an office. My mum is a nurse in a big hospital. They go to work by car. My brother and I go to school by car too. When I grow up, I want to be a doctor because I want to help people when they are ill.

1- Zahraa is from India. False
2- Zahraa lives with her mum, dad and brother in Baghdad. False
3- Zahraa's dad works in an office. True
4- Zahraa's mum works in a big restaurant. False
5- When she grow up, she wants to be a doctor. True

Q\ Read the following passage than answer (True) or (False) :

أقرأ القطعة التالية واجب بـ (صح) أو (خطأ) :

Hi! I'm Kareem. On holiday, I was with my best friends. We talked about what we want to be when we grow up. Ahmed said when I grow up, I want to be a teacher because I like to work with children. Ali said when I grow up, I want to be an engineer because I want to design buildings. Omar said when I grow up, I want to be an IT programmer because I like this job. I said when I grow up, I want to be a doctor because I want to work in a hospital.

1- They are talking about animals. False
2- Ahmed wants to be a teacher. True
3- Ali wants to be a farmer. False
4- Omar wants to be an IT programmer. True
5- Kareem wants to be a doctor. True

==

فقــــــرة القــــــــواعــــــــد

النـــــوع الاول : ((الاختيـــــارات)) :

Q\ Read these sentences and write the correct words :

أقرأ الجمل الآتية واكتب الكلمة الصحيحة :

1- (How many – How old) is Basim's sister ?
2- What's your mum's job ? (He's – She's) a doctor.
3- I (have – has) two brothers.
4- My uncle is a waiter. He works (in – on) a big restaurant.
5- A housewife works (in – at) home.
6- She (visit – visits) her grandma every day.
7- Does your father work (in – on) an office ?
8- What's your dad's job ? (He's – She's) a farmer.
9- (How old – How many) are you ?
10- We (watch – watches) TV every day.
11- (How old – How many) desks are there ?

12- I go to school (in – by) bus.
13- They (is – are) boys.
14- (How old – How many) is he ?
15- My brother wants to be (a – an) doctor.
16- He (is – are) a pilot.
17- (Where – What) time does Dania leaves home ?
18- My father is an engineer. (He – She) works in an oil refinery.
19- She has two younger brothers. (We – They) are twins.
20- Wisam's grandfather is a farmer. He works (in – on) a farm.
21- I live in Basra. (It – He) is in the south of Iraq.
22- My mother is a housewife. (He – She) works at home.
23- (How many – How old) is Ali's sister ?
24- He is (a – an) teacher.
25- (What's – Who) your dad's job ?
26- My uncle is a waiter. He works (in – at) a restaurant.
27- (How many – How old) cousins does Basim have ?
28- She's (a – an) engineer.
29- A housewife works (in – at) home.
30- She (works – work) in a hospital.

==

النـــــوع الثاني (الجــديــد) : ((تصحيـــح الأخطـــــــاء)) :

وهذا النوع معناه ((يعطيك جمل ، وكل جملة فيها خطأ قواعدي واحد ، وانت تعيد كتابة الجملة مع تصحيح الخطأ ، يعني تكتب الجملة صحيحة))

Q\ Read these sentences and write the correct words :

أقرأ الجمل الآتية واكتب الكلمة الصحيحة :

1- I have two cousin Basim and Hiba.	cousins
2- No, he isn't an doctor.	a
3- I has an aunt and an uncle.	have
4- I have a brother with a sister.	and
5- My brother name is Khalid.	brother's
6- I lives with my family in Baghdad.	live
7- My brother is old then me.	older
8- My cousin has 13.	is
9- How many is she ?	old
10- He is a engineer.	an
11- What's your mum's job ? He's a housewife.	She's
12- A housewife works in home.	at
13- A farmer works at a farm.	on
14- A waiter works on a restaurant.	in
15- My dad work in an office.	works
16- We watches TV every day.	watch
17- How old days a week does Wisam's mother work ?	watch
18- I live in Basra, she is in the south of Iraq.	it
19- Baghdad are a capital of Iraq.	is
20- My sister and I go to school in bus.	by

=====================================

فقــــــــرة الوظــــــــائف :

Q\ Match :

اربط الاسئلة او الكلمات في القائمة (A) بما يناسبها في القائمة (B) :

A	B	
1- How old is she ?	a- There are 16 boys.	4
2- What's your sister's job ?	b- She's a nurse.	2
3- A doctor …	c- works in an oil refinery.	5
4- How many boys are there ?	d- She's 10.	1
5- An engineer …	e- helps ill people.	3

Q\ Match :

اربط الاسئلة او الكلمات في القائمة (A) بما يناسبها في القائمة (B) :

A	B	
1- I'm a nurse and …	a- My dad is a bus driver.	2
2- What's your dad's job ?	b- He designs buildings.	4
3- I want to be an IT programmer	c- I love my job.	1
4- My father is an engineer ?	d- He works on a farm.	5
5- My grandpa is a farmer …	e- because I want to work in an office .	3

Q\ Match :

اربط الاسئلة او الكلمات في القائمة (A) بما يناسبها في القائمة (B) :

A	B	
1- I'm a waiter …	a- She goes to school every day.	3
2- I want to be a teacher …	b- He grows more vegetables.	5
3- My sister is a pupil …	c- I work in a restaurant.	1
4- I want to be a doctor …	d- because I like schools.	2
5- My cousin is a farmer …	e- because I want to help ill people.	4

Q\ Match :

اربط الاسئلة او الكلمات في القائمة (A) بما يناسبها في القائمة (B) :

A	B	
1- My dad is a fisherman ...	a- it is in south of Iraq.	5
2- How old is he ?	b- He catches a big fish.	1
3- I want to be an engineer ...	c- because I love this job.	3
4- I live ...	d- He's 6.	2
5- I live in Basra ...	e- with my family.	4

فقـــــــــــرة المفــــــــردات :

Q\ Chose the correct word :

أختـــــر الكلمــة الصحيحـــــة :

1- My dad is a (teacher – doctor), he teaches children.
2- My mum is doctor, she works in a (school – hospital).
3- My sister is a (engineer – nurse), she helps ill people.
4- My brother is a farmer, he works on a (roads – farm).
5- When I grow up, I want to use computers and make programs. (doctor – IT programmer)
6- When I grow up, I want to help people when they are ill. (farmer – doctor)
7- When I grow up, I want to work outside and grow things. (driver – farmer)
8- When I grow up, I want to have a job where I meet lots of people. (build – pilot)
9- When I grow up, I want to work with children and help them learn a lot.(builder – teacher)
10- When I grow up, I want to drive cars, buses or trucks. (driver – farmer)
11- When I grow up, I want to build things. (teacher – builder)
12- A housewife works at (home – roads)
13- A builder works in a (school – building site)
14- A driver works on the (roads – hospital)
15- An IT programmer works in an (farm – office)

==

فقـــــــــرة الامـــــــــلاء :

Q\ Complete the following :

اكمـــل ما يأتـــي :

1- The person works in a hospital : __________	doctor
2- school = teacher ; farm = _________	farmer
3- father, mother, brother and _______	sister
4- play, player ; teach ________	teacher
5- She is, She's ; They are _________	They're
6- hospital = doctor ; building site _______	builder
7- uncle, ant and ________	cousin
8- The person works at home : _________	housewife
9- work, worker ; drive _________	driver
10- He is, He's ; I am _________	I'm
11- roads = driver ; housewife = _________	home
12- farm, farmer ; act ________	actor
13- You are, You're ; There is _________	There's
14- job = nurse ; vegetable __________	cucumber
15- The person works on the roads : _________	bus driver

==

فقـــــــرة الكتـــــــابة (الخـط) والتنقيـــــــــط :

1- how old is Basim s sister she's 13

How old is Basim's sister ? She's .

2- what s your dad's job he is an engineer

What's your dad's job ? He is an engineer .

3- where does wisam's mother work she works in a hospital

Where does Wisam's mother work ? She works in a hospital.

==

فقـــــــــــرة الانشـــــــــــاء :

النـــــوع الأول : ((اكتـــب عـــــن ...)) :

هنا سأكتب لكم قطعة (باسم يتحدث عن نفسه) وسأقوم بتحويلها ((مرة اتحدث فيها عن بنت (مؤنث))) و ((مرة اتحدث فيها عن ولد (مذكر))) وسوف الوّن لكم ما يلزم تحويله :

يتكلم عن نفسه ،، انت تتكلم عن نفسك :

I am from Iraq. I am 11. I live with my mum and my dad in Basra. I have a brother and sister. My mum is a nurse in a big hospital. My dad is a doctor. He helps ill people. I am a pupil. In grade 6th. When I grow, I want to be an engineer because I want to build things.

نتكلم عن بنت ،، انت تتكلم عن بنت :

She is from Iraq. She's 11. She lives with her mum and her dad in Basra. She has a brother and sister. Her mum is a nurse in a big hospital. Her dad is a doctor. He helps ill people. She is a pupil. In grade 6th. When She grow up, She wants to be an engineer because She wants to build things.

نتكلم عن ولد ،، انت تتكلم عن ولد :

He is from Iraq. He's 11. He lives with his mum and his dad in Basra. He has a brother and sister. His mum is a nurse in a big hospital. His dad is a doctor. He helps ill people. He is a pupil. In grade 6th. When He grow up, He wants to be an engineer because He wants to build things.

==

النـــــوع الثــانــي : ((أسئلـــــة – اكتب انشـــاء عن نفســك)) :

يعطيك اسئلة ويطلب منك الاجابة على الاسئلة بشكل انشاء ، سأوضح لكم ذلك :

Q\ Read these questions and write about yourself :
اقرأ الاسئلـــة الاتية واكتـــب عن نفســـك :

1- What's your name ?
2- How old are you ?
3- Where do you live ?
4- How many brothers and sisters do you have ?
5- When you are grow up, What do you want to be ? and why ?

My name's Waleed. I am 10. I'm from Iraq and I live with my family in Baghdad. I have a brother and sister. My brother's name is Ali and my sister's name is Rana. When I grow up, I want to be a teacher because I want to work with children.

Q\ Read these questions and write about yourself :
اقرأ الاسئلـــة الاتية واكتـــب عن نفســـك :

1- What's your name ?
2- How old are you ?
3- Where do you live ?
4- What does your dad's job ?
5- What does your mum's job ?
6- When you are grow up, What do you want to be ? and why ?

My name's Fatin. I am 12. I live with my mum and dad in Kut. My dad is a teacher. He works in a primary school. My mum is a nurse. She works in a big hospital. When I grow up, I want to be an IT programmer because I want to work in an office.

==

تمت بحمد الله وتوفيقه (الوحدة الاولـــى)

الوحـــــدة الثانيـــة - Unit two

الـــــــــدرس الاول – مصنــوع من ... ... It's made of

Unit 2 Lesson 1

It's made of ...

Listen, look and say.



Match the pictures and the phrases.

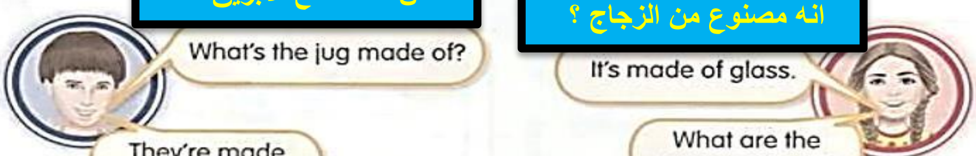
glass jug	8	rubber rain boots	5
wooden spoon	6	woollen sweater	2
leather boots	3	cotton T-shirt	1
metal saucepan	7	denim jeans	4

Remember

- Which nouns are singular (one thing)? ☐☐☐☐☐
- Which nouns are plural (more than one thing)? ☐☐☐

Write the numbers in the boxes.

Ask



من ماذا صُنع الأبريق ؟

What's the jug made of?

It's made of glass.

انه مصنوع من الزجاج ؟

What are the jeans made of?

من ماذا صنع الجينز ؟

They're made of denim.

صنع من القطن

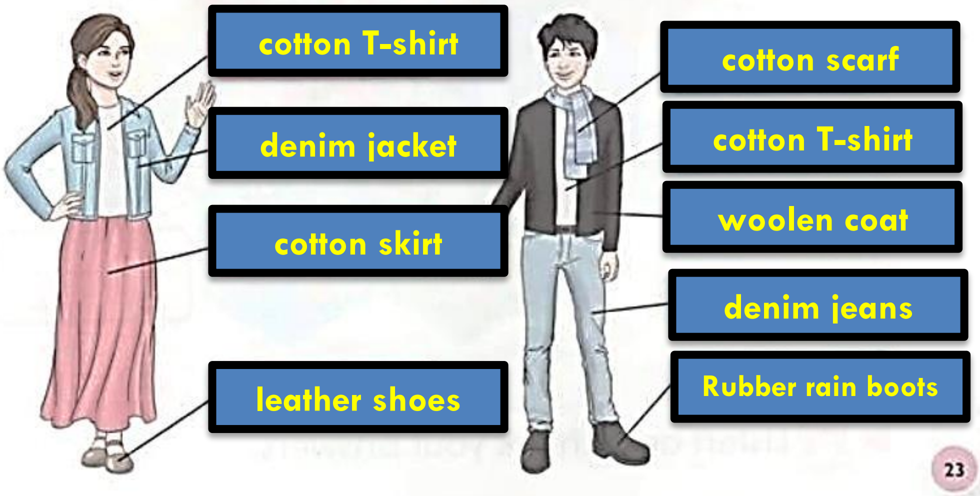
22

من مـاذا صنـع \ صنعـوا ؟

What is it/are they made of?



17 Listen to Dania and Basim talking about what they are wearing. Label the pictures.



23

اعـداد : وليـد طعمـة - ميعـاد الموسـوي

في هذا الدرس يتعلّم التلاميذ عدة اشياء مثل (الملابس ، ادوات المطبخ ، ادوات منزلية ... الخ) ويتعرف على صفاتها مثل (صفات اللون) (الحجم) (الصناعة – ممن صنعت ؟ من أي مادة صنعت هذه الاشياء)

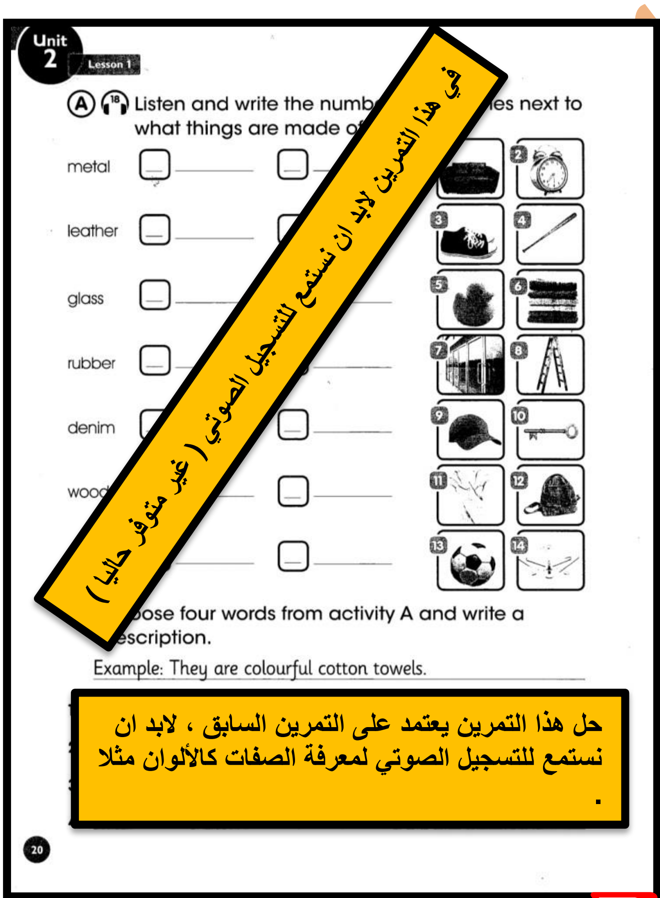
اسمـاء الاشيـاء	صفـات الصنـع	صفـات اللـون	الافعـال
shoes احذية	leather جلد	black اسود	there is هناك للمفرد
dress فستان	glass زجاج	orange برتقالي	there are هناك للجمع
bands حلقات	woolen صوف	blue ازرق	is wearing يرتدي
bottle قنينة	cotton قطن	red احمر	is holding يمسك
spoon ملعقة	rubber مطاط	green اخضر	is sitting يجلس
saucepan قدر	denim قطني	white ابيض	
T-shirt قميص	metal معدن	brown بني	
sofa (قنفة) اريكة	wood خشب	pink وردي	
chair كرسي		yellow اصفر	
table منضدة			
jacket جاكيت			
jeans جينز			
football كرة قدم			
boots احذية			
sweater سترة			
rain boots احذية مطرية			
towel منشف			
clock ساعة			
gloves قفازات			

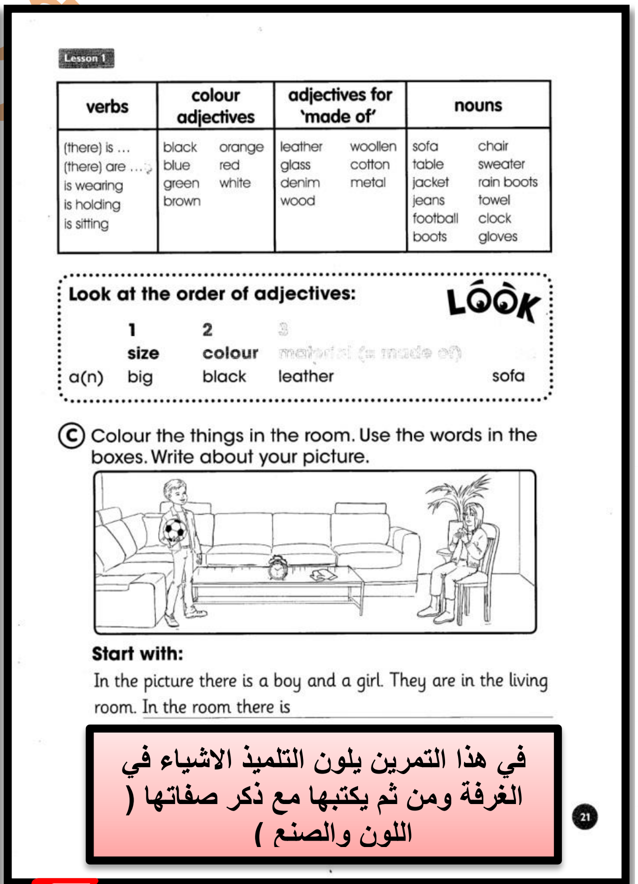
صيغــــــــة الســـــــؤال

1- What's the **jug** made of ? من ماذا مصنوع الأبريق ؟
It's made of **glass**. انه مصنوع من الزجاج
2- What's the **sweater** made of من ماذا مصنوعة السترة ؟
It's made of **wool**. انها مصنوعة من الصوف.
1- What's your **jacket** made of ? من ماذا مصنوع جاكيتك ؟
It's made of **denim**. انه مصنوع من القطن.

نستخدم **is** مع المفرد و **are** مع الجمع مثل :

1- There **is** a black woolen sweater. (مفرد) هناك سترة صوفية سوداء.
2- There **are** colourful rubber bands. (جمع) هناك حلقات مطاطية ملونة.





الـــدرس الثـــاني – فـــي المجمــع التجـــاري (المول) At the mall

في هذا الدرس يتعلّم التلاميذ اسماء المحلات في المجمع التجاري (المول) وما الذي تحتويه هذه المحلات ؟ وماذا نفعل عندما نذهب الى هناك ؟

Unit 2 Lesson 2

At the

انه يوم السبت وذهبنا الى المول. أنا مع امي وابي، واختي الكبيرة، دانيا، واخي الصغير، عمّار. هنالك الكثير من المحلات على طوابق مختلفة. نحن بحاجة ان نقرر اين نذهب. نحن نذهب لنشتري بعض الملابس واتمنى ان نذهب الى المقهى (الكافتيريا) حيث المثلجات.

19 Listen and read.

It's Saturday and we are at the mall. I am with my mum and dad, my big sister, Dania, and little brother, Ammar.

There are lots of shops on different floors. We need to decide where to go. We are going to buy some clothes and I hope we are going to the café for ice-cream.

Label the shops in the mall.

men's fashion | home cooking | café | supermarket | play area | IT and computing | women's fashion | children's fashion



English	العربية
women's fashion	ازياء نسائية
home cooking	ادوات الطبخ
cafe	مقهى (كافتيريا)
children's fashion	ازياء اطفال
men's fashion	ازياء رجالية
IT and computing	اجهزة الكترونية وحوسبة
Play area	منطقة اللعب
supermarket	اســـواق

20 Listen and ... wers.

24

► Read. Who is speaking? Write the names: Mum, Dad, Wisam, Dania or Ammar.

1. I want to look at the saucepans? Where do I go? — **Mum**
2. I need a new dress and a coat for school. Where do I go? — **Dania**
3. I want to have an orange juice. Where do I go? — **Wisam**
4. I want to find how much a new smartphone costs. Where do I go? — **Dad**
5. I don't want to buy anything. I want to play. Where is the play area? — **Ammar**

► Read the shop names. Where do they need to go? Write the numbers in the boxes.



Unit 2

(A) Read the two conversations. Number the sentences in order.

2 Yes, Mum. Children's fashion is on the 1st floor. ☐

3 Mum and I are going to look at home cooking. We will meet you in the café at 12.30. Is that OK? ☐

5 It's on the 2nd floor next to the café. ☐

4 At 12.30. That's OK. But where is home cooking? ☐

It's 11 o'clock now. Dania and Wisam you can go to look at children's fashion. Do you know where to go? ☐

1 What about me? I don't want to look at home cooking. ☐

4 Of course you can, Ammar. Dad or I will come to get you at 12.30. We will all have ice-cream. ☐

3 On the ground floor. OK, but can I go to the café? I want an ice-cream or a cake. ☐

2 I know. I'm going to take you to the play area on the ground floor. There are lots of games and children to play with. ☐

(B) Listen and check your answers.

22

Lesson 2

(C) Answer the questions.

1. Where are Wisam and Dania going? ____________
2. Is Ammar going to home cooking with his mum and dad? ____________
3. Where is the play area? ____________
4. What time are they going to the café? ____________
5. What are they going to have at the café? ____________

(D) Look at Class A's survey.

Class A are doing a survey about the shops at the mall. Look at where they like to go.

	home cooking	children's fashion	women's fashion	toys and games	men's fashion	IT and computing	café	play area	shoes
Adam				✓	✓	✓			
Amal	✓			✓					✓
Manal			✓			✓	✓		
Samer				✓		✓		✓	
Majd				✓	✓			✓	
Nada		✓	✓						✓
Samira	✓					✓			✓

(E) Ask and answer.

How many pupils like going to …?

Does Amal like going to …?

Do Samer and Adam like going to …?

23

حلول تمرين (C)

1- They are going to children's fashion.
2- No, he isn't. He is going to play area.
3- There is on the ground floor.
4- 12:30
5- ice cream and cake.

الاعــــــداد :

وليـــد طعمـــة ـ ميعـــاد الموســـوي

نســــــألكم الدعـــــاء

مــــواقع الطــــــوابق



3rd floor
الطابق الثالث

4th floor
الطابق الرابع

2nd floor
الطابق الثاني

Ground floor
الطابق الارضي

1st floor
الطابق الاول

الارقام واعداد المراتب

1st	first	الاول	one	واحد
2nd	second	الثاني	two	اثنان
3rd	third	الثالث	three	ثلاثة
4th	fourth	الرابع	four	اربعة
5th	fifth	الخامس	five	خمسة
6th	sixth	السادس	six	ستة
7th	seventh	السابع	seven	سبعة
8th	eighth	الثامن	eight	ثمانية
9th	ninth	التاسع	nine	تسعة
10th	tenth	العاشر	ten	عشرة

الاعـــــــداد :

وليـــد طعمـــة – ميعـــاد الموســـوي

نســـــألكم الدعـــــاء

كيفيــــــة الاختبــــار : ((مفـــــــردات))

1- I want to look at the saucepan. Where do I go ? (play area – home cooking)
اريد ان انظر للقدر. اين اذهب ؟ (منطقة اللعب – ادوات الطبخ).

2- I need a new dress and a coat. Where do I go ? (children's fashion – cafe)
احتاج فستان جديد ومعطف. اين اذهب ؟ (ازياء الاولاد – كافتيريا).

3- I want to have an orange juice. Where do I go ? (cafe – supermarket)
اريد ان اتناول عصير برتقال. اين اذهب ؟ (كافيتريا – اســـواق).

4- I want to find how much a new smartphone costs. Where do I go ? (IT computing – women's fashion)
اريد ان اجد كمية من الهواتف الذكية الجديدة. اين اذهب ؟ (الاجهزة الالكترونية – ازياء النساء).

5- I don't want to buy anything. I want to play. Where do I go ? (men's fashion – play area)
أنا لا اريد ان اشتري أي شيء. انا اريد ان العب. اين اذهب ؟ (ازياء الرجال – منطقة اللعب).

****

الـــدرس الثـــالث – أيمكنني مساعدتك ؟ Can I help you ?

في هذا الدرس يتعلم التلاميذ كيفية التعاملات مع البائع وكيفية شراء الاشياء

استخدامــــات can (يستطيع) تستخدم مع المضارع :

نستخدم can لعمل جمل عامة تدل على الامكانية (القدرة) :

It **can** be very cold in winter. الجو يمكن ان يكون باردا جدا في الشتاء

نستخدم can للحديث عن مهارة شخص ما او قدرته العامة :

She **can** speak several language. هي تستطيع ان تتكلم عدة لغات

نستخدم can لطلب الاذن للقيام بشيء ما :

Can I ask a question, please ? هل يمكنني طرح سؤال، من فضلك ؟

نستخدم can للعروض والدعوات :

Can I help you ? أيمكنني مساعدتك ؟

I **can** do that for you if you like. استطيع ان افعل ذلك لك ان اردت

في حالة النفي نضع لها **not** لتصبح **Can not** ونختصرها **Can't**
ومعناها (لا يستطيع) (لا يمكنه فعل هذا الفعل) لنظهر ان الشيء لا يمكن ان يحدث او مستحيل :

That can't be true. لا يمكن ان يكون صحيحا
You can't be serious. انت لا يمكن ان تكون جادا
I can't speak English. لا يمكنني ان اتكلم الانكليزية

Unit 2 Lesson 3

Can I help you?

Read and complete the conversations.

Leather boots, please. | My school uniform is blue. | Medium. | I'd like a Banana Phone. How much is this one? | It's too big. | A metal one with a glass lid. | It's too expensive. | Size 37.

1 Can I help you?
Yes, please. I'm looking for a saucepan.
What sort of saucepan would you like?
A metal one with a glass lid
How about this one?
It's too big



2 Can I help you?
Yes, please. I'm looking for a smartphone.
What phone would you like?
I'd like a banana phone. How much is this one ?
About 900,000 IQD.
I's too expensive



3 Can I help you?
Yes, please. I'm looking for a school uniform.
Here are some uniforms. What colour do you want?
My school uniform is blue.
Look at these. What size are you?
Medium

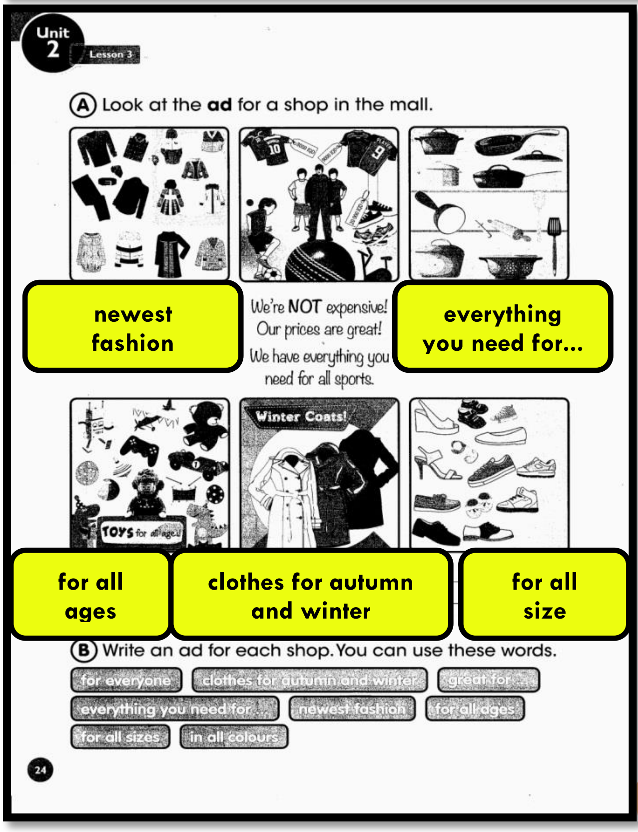


4 Can I help you?
Yes, please. I'm looking for some boots.
Do you want rain boots or leather ones?
Leather boots, please
Look at these. These are very good boots. What size are you?
Size 37



Listen and check your answers.

26


Unit 2 Lesson 3

A Look at the **ad** for a shop in the mall.

newest fashion

We're NOT expensive! Our prices are great! We have everything you need for all sports.

everything you need for...

Winter Coats!

TOYS for all ages!

for all ages

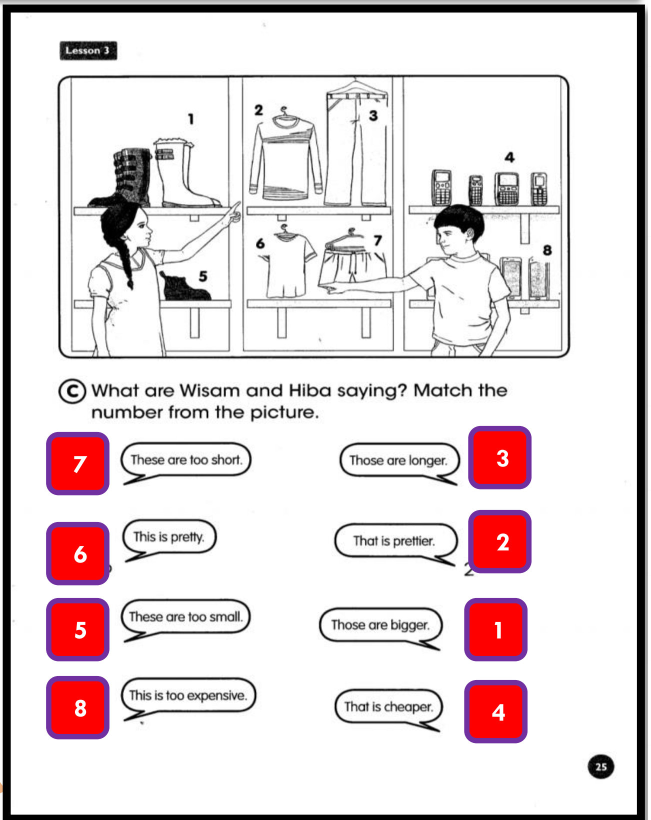
clothes for autumn and winter

for all size

B Write an ad for each shop. You can use these words.

for everyone | clothes for autumn and winter | great for ... | everything you need for ... | newest fashion | for all ages | for all sizes | in all colours

24


Lesson 3

C What are Wisam and Hiba saying? Match the number from the picture.

7 These are too short. — Those are longer. 3

6 This is pretty. — That is prettier. 2

5 These are too small. — Those are bigger. 1

8 This is too expensive. — That is cheaper. 4

25



اعـداد : وليـــد طعمـــة - ميعـاد الموســـوي

الـــــدرس الرابـــــع – معـاكســـــات Opposites

في هذا الدرس يتعلّم التلاميذ صفات الاشياء مثل (ناعم ، ثخين ، طويل ... الخ) وكل صفة لها صفة معاكسه لها مثل (طويل ، قصير – صلب ، ناعم – غالي ، رخيص ... الخ) ... وايضا يتعلم التلاميذ استخدام (and) و (but) والفرق بينهما ... وايضا معرفة الفرق بين ثلاث كلمات هي (to – too – two) متشابهة بالنطق ومختلفة في المعنى والكتابة.

استخـــدامـــات but - and لربط جملتين :

استخدامــــات and : معناها (و) :

نستخدم اداة الربط and لكي نربط جملتين (جملتين متشابهتين) :

Layla lives in Baghdad, and she works in Baghdad.

ليلى تعيش في بغداد ، و هي تعمل في بغداد.

This desk is too big, and it's very expensive.

هذا المكتب كبير جدا ، و هو جدا غالي.

استخدامــــات but : معناها (لكن) :

نستخدم اداة الربط but لكي نربط جملتين مختلفتين متناقضتين في المعنى :

Ali likes swimming, but he dislikes running.

علي يحب السباحة ، لكنه لايحب الركض.

This desk is colourful, but it's too small for me.

هذا المكتب ملون ، لكنه جدا صغير بالنسبة لي.

$$

الفـــرق بيـــن to – too – two

الكلمات التي تنطق بنفس الطريقة ولكنها تختلف في المعنى والكتابة :

to حرف جر يستخدم قبل الاسماء او قبل الفعل :

You have to run every day. يجب ان تركض كل يوم.
I'm going to school. أنا ذاهب الى المدرسة.

too تأتي بمعنى (ايضا) وكذلك تأتي بمعنى (جدا) لتوحي بمعنى الزيادة في شيء ،،
تأتي نهاية الجملة بمعنى (ايضا) ،، وتأتي بمعنى (جدا) قبل الصفة :

My sister is going to the mall. I am going to the mall too.. اختي ذاهبة للمول. أنا ذاهبة للمول ايضا
This computer is too expensive. هذا الحاسوب جدا غالي.

two هـــو رقـم اثنـــان :

I have two hands and two feet. لدي يدان وقدمان.
I have two friends. لدي صديقان.

$$

كيفيـــــة الامتحـــان :

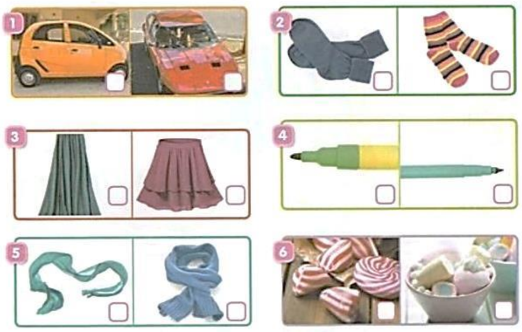
Layla lives in Baghdad, (and – but) she works in Baghdad.
Ali likes swimming, (but – and) he dislikes running.
You have (to – two) run every day.
I'm going (to – too) school.
This computer is (too – two) expensive.
I have two hands and (to – two) feet.
I have (two – too) friends.

$$

Unit 2 Lesson 4

Opposites

▶ Which ones do you like? Tick (✓) one from each pair.



▶ These adjectives are opposites. Match them with the pictures.

1 hard / soft ☐
2 plain / colourful ☐
3 cheap / expensive ☐
4 thick / thin ☐
5 light / thick ☐
6 long / short ☐

▶ (24) Listen and say.



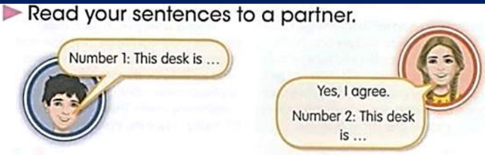
▶ Look at the four desks. Write four sentences.



This desk is plain	and it's very expensive.
This desk is colourful	and it has drawers.
This desk is too big	but it's just right for me.
This desk is metal	but it is too small for me.

1- This desk is colourful, but it's too small for me.
2- This desk is metal, but it's has drawers.
3- This desk is too big, and it's very expensive.
4- This desk is plain, but it's just right for me.

▶ Read your sentences to a partner.



Lesson 4

What colour is it? ____________

Do you need drawers? How many? ____________

What is your chair like? Put a tick (✓).



(D) Describe your desk and chair.

My desk is ____________

(E) (25) Listen. Are your desk and chair like these ones?

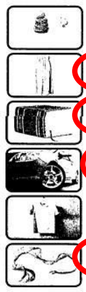
(F) Look and practise.

LOOK

1. **Look at these three words:**
   1 2
   to two
2. (26) **Listen to these three words. Do they sound the same?**
   Yes No
3. (27) **Listen and complete the sentences.**
   1. I'm going ________ school.
   2. I have ________ friends.
   3. This computer is ________ expensive.

Unit 2

(A) Choose an adjective for the pictures. Circle the best one.



1.	hard	(soft)	ice-cream
2.	(long)	short	skirt
3.	(thick)	thin	book
4.	(expensive)	cheap	car
5.	colourful	(plain)	T-shirt
6.	(light)	thick	scarf

(B) Write a phrase to describe each picture.

1- a soft ice-cream
2- a long skirt
3- a thick book
4- an expensive car
5- a plain T-shirt
6- a light scarf

(C) ... desk like?

What shape is it? ____________

اعـداد : وليــد طعمــة - ميعــاد الموســوي

معـــــــاكســــــات	
soft (رخو) ناعم	hard (صلب) قاسي
colourful ملون	plain (لون واحد فقط) سادة
expensive غالي	cheap رخيص
thin رفيع	thick غليظ
thick ثخين	light خفيف
short قصير	long طويل

كيفيـــــــة الاختبـــــار :

1- hard x soft ; cheap x expensive
2- thick x thin ; long x short
3- light x thick ; plain x colourful

****

الاعـــــــداد :

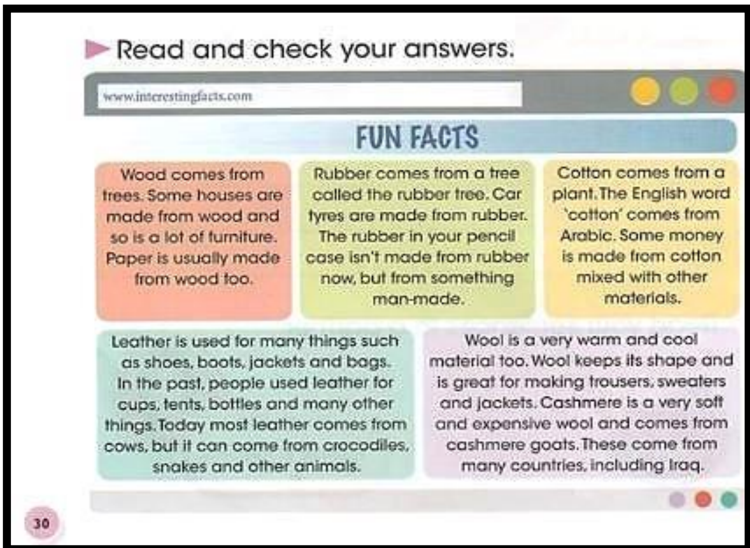
وليــــد طعمـــة _ ميعــــاد الموســـوي

نســــــألكم الدعـــــاء

الـــدرس الخـــامس – المـــــواد Materials

في هذا الدرس يتعلم التلاميذ على عدة مواد مثل (القطن ، الخشب ، الصوف ، الجلد ، المطاط ...) وممن تأتي هذه المواد ؟ مثلا من (النباتات كالأشجار او الحيوانات او غيرها) وما الذي يصنعه الانسان من هذه المواد ؟ مثل (الورق ، الاثاث ، ...) ويتعلم التلاميذ كيفية السؤال باستخدام افعال الكينونة (Are – Is) وايضا يتعلمون كيفية السؤال باستخدام الافعال المساعدة (Do – does) .

ترجمة القطع (صفحة ٣٠ في الكتاب) – حقائق ممتعة Fun facts



Read and check your answers.

www.interestingfacts.com

FUN FACTS

Wood comes from trees. Some houses are made from wood and so is a lot of furniture. Paper is usually made from wood too.

Rubber comes from a tree called the rubber tree. Car tyres are made from rubber. The rubber in your pencil case isn't made from rubber now, but from something man-made.

Cotton comes from a plant. The English word 'cotton' comes from Arabic. Some money is made from cotton mixed with other materials.

Leather is used for many things such as shoes, boots, jackets and bags. In the past, people used leather for cups, tents, bottles and many other things. Today most leather comes from cows, but it can come from crocodiles, snakes and other animals.

Wool is a very warm and cool material too. Wool keeps its shape and is great for making trousers, sweaters and jackets. Cashmere is a very soft and expensive wool and comes from cashmere goats. These come from many countries, including Iraq.

30

الخشب يأتي من الاشجار. بعض البيوت مصنوعة من الخشب. وكذلك الكثير من الاثاث. الورق عادة ما يصنع من الخشب ايضا.

المطاط يأتي من شجرة تسمى شجرة المطاط. اطارات السيارة تصنع من المطاط. الممحاة في محفظة اقلامك ليس مصنوع من المطاط الان. لكن من شيء ما من صنع الانسان.

القطن يأتي من النبات. الكلمة الانكليزية " قطن " جاءت من العربية. بعض النقود مصنوعة من القطن مخلوط مع مواد اخرى.

الجلد يستخدم لأشياء عديدة مثل الاحذية، الجزمات ، الستر والحقائب. في الماضي، الناس يستخدمون الجلد للأكواب، الخيم، القناني واشياء اخرى. اليوم الكثير من الجلود تأتي من الابقار. لكن يمكن ان تأتي من التماسيح، الافاعي و حيوانات اخرى.

الصوف هو مادة دافئة ومنعشة ايضا. الصوف يحافظ على شكله ورائع لعمل البنطلونات، البلوزات والجاكيتات. الكشمير هو صوف ناعم جدا وغالي ويأتي من الماعز الكشميري. هذه تأتي من بلدان عديدة من ضمنها العراق.

اعـداد : وليــد طعمــة - ميعـــاد الموســوي

السؤال بـ Is - Are :

اذا كانت هناك جملة ومطلوب تحويلها الى سؤال فعند وجود فعل الكينونة (is) في الجملة ، نسأل بـ (is) مثـــــل :

Paper **is** usually made from cotton. .الورق عادة يصنع من القطن

عند تحويل الجملة الى سؤال تصبح :

Is paper usually made from cotton ? هل عادة الورق يصنع من القطن ؟

نلاحظ تقديم فعل الربط الـ (is) في البداية ووضع علامة استفهام في النهاية فتصبح سؤال

Is → he / she / it / المفرد

Is Ali short ? هل علي قصير ؟

Is he a teacher ? هل هو معلم ؟

Is she a nurse ? هل هي ممرضة ؟

Are → you / we / they / الجمع

Are you a doctor ? هل انت طبيب ؟

Are they farmers ? هل هم مزارعون ؟

Are Waleed and Meaad teachers ? هل وليد وميعاد معلمين ؟

السؤال بـ **Do - Does** :

اذا كانت هناك جملة ومطلوب تحويلها الى سؤال ، ننظر الى الفعل الرئيسي في الجملة ، اذا كان (مجرد) فنسأل بـ **Do** واذا كان الفعل الرئيسي يحمل (s) فنسأل بـ **Does** :

Wool comes from sheep, goats and even rabbits.

الصوف يأتي من الخرفان، الماعز وحتى الارانب.

نلاحظ في الجملة وجود (s) في الفعل الرئيسي (comes) فنستخدم (Does) للسؤال :

Does wool come from sheep, goats and even rabbits ?

هل الصوف يأتي من الخرفان، الماعز وحتى الارانب ؟

Does → he / she / it / المفرد

Does Ali live in Baghdad ? هل علي يعيش يسكن بغداد ؟

Does he eat an apple ? هل هو يأكل تفاحة ؟

Do → you / we / they / الجمع

Do you like fish ? هل تحب السمك ؟

Do Ahmed and Ali play football ? هل احمد وعلي يلعبون كرة القدم ؟

Unit 2 Lesson 5

Materials

Listen and read. Can you guess if the sentences are true or false? Tick (✓) True or False.

	True	False
1 The word cotton comes from the Arabic word *kutun*.	✓	
2 Paper is usually made from cotton.		✓
3 All furniture is made from wood.		✓
4 Wool comes from sheep, goats and even rabbits.	✓	
5 Rubber comes from a tree.	✓	
6 Most leather comes from cows.	✓	

Read and check your answers.

www.interestingfacts.com

FUN FACTS

Wood comes from trees. Some houses are made from wood and so is a lot of furniture. Paper is usually made from wood too.

Rubber comes from a tree called the rubber tree. Car tyres are made from rubber. The rubber in your pencil case isn't made from rubber now, but from something man-made.

Cotton comes from a plant. The English word 'cotton' comes from Arabic. Some money is made from cotton mixed with other materials.

Leather is used for many things such as shoes, boots, jackets and bags. In the past, people used leather for cups, tents, bottles and many other things. Today most leather comes from cows, but it can come from crocodiles, snakes and other animals.

Wool is a very warm and cool material too. Wool keeps its shape and is great for making trousers, sweaters and jackets. Cashmere is a very soft and expensive wool and comes from cashmere goats. These come from many countries, including Iraq.

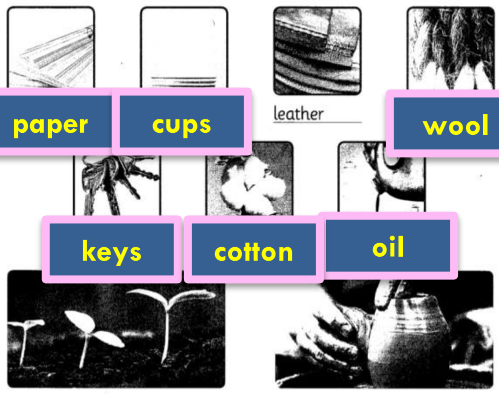
30

١- كلمة قطن تأتي ممن الكلمة العربية (قطن).
٢- الورق عادة يصنع من القطن.
٣- الاثاث يصنع من الخشب.
٤- الصوف يأتي من الاغنام، الماعز وحتى الارانب.
٥- المطاط يأتي من الشجرة.
٦- اغلب الجلود تأتي من الابقار.

تمت ترجمة هذه القطع
في اول الدرس

Unit 2 Lesson 5

Ⓐ What are these things or materials? Write the names.



A plant comes from a seed. A pot is made from clay.

Ⓑ Use *comes from* OR *is made/are made from* and match.

1. Cotton
2. Keys
3. Paper
4. Cups and plates
5. Wool

comes from
is made from
are made from

wood.
a plant.
cashmere goats.
metal.
clay.

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Lesson 5

Ⓒ Write four sentences using these words.

1. wool/sheep
2. oil/ground
3. shoes/leather
4. T-shirts/cotton

1- Wool often comes from sheep.
2- Oil always come from the ground.
3- Most shoes are made of leather.
4- Some T-shirts are made of cotton.

Ⓓ Read the sentences. Write the sentences from activity C again.

Use most some always often usually

a) Most milk comes from cows and goats, but some milk comes from sheep.

b) Most paper is made from wood, but some is made from plants like bamboo.


bamboo

c) Keys are always made from metal, but there are many different metals.

d) Cups and plates are usually made from clay, but some are made from metal.

1. ____
2. ____
3. ____
4. ____

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اعداد : وليد طعمة - ميعاد الموسوي

كيفيـــــة الاختبـــــار :

فراغـــــات مفـــــردات :

1- Rubber comes from a tree
2- Wool comes from sheep, goat and even rabbits

اختيـــــارات مفـــــردات :

1- Paper is usually made from (metal – cotton)
2- Most (leather – wool) comes from cows.

اختيـــــارات قـــواعـــد :

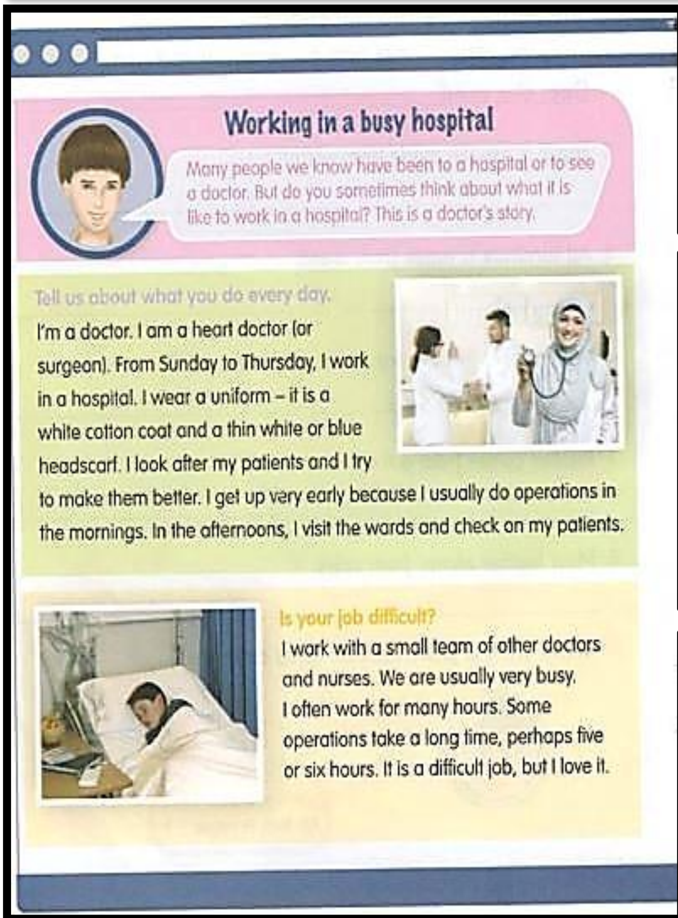
1- (Is – Are) paper usually made from cotton ?
2- (Are – Is) Ali short ?
3- (Is – Are) he a teacher ?
4- (Are – Is) she a nurse ?
5- (Is – Are) you a doctor ?
6- (Are – Is) Waleed and Meaad teachers ?
7- Wool (come – comes) from sheep, goats and even rabbits.
8- (Do – Does) wool come from sheep, goats and even rabbits.
9- (Does – Do) Ali live in Baghdad ?
10- (Do – Does) Ahmed and Ali play football ?

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الـــدرس الســـادس
مجلتـــــي MY MAGAZINE

مقـــالة (مدونــة) - A blog

المجلة هي مادة أثرائية ومن خلالها يتعرف التلميذ على معلومات كثيرة مثل : دول مختلفة ، شعوب ومدن ، عادات مختلفة ، اماكن مهمه ، اكلات مشهورة ... الى آخره .
وفي هذه المقالة يتعرف التلاميذ على مهنة الاطباء بكل تفاصيلها.


Working in a busy hospital

Many people we know have been to a hospital or to see a doctor. But do you sometimes think about what it is like to work in a hospital? This is a doctor's story.

Tell us about what you do every day.

I'm a doctor. I am a heart doctor (or surgeon). From Sunday to Thursday, I work in a hospital. I wear a uniform – it is a white cotton coat and a thin white or blue headscarf. I look after my patients and I try to make them better. I get up very early because I usually do operations in the mornings. In the afternoons, I visit the wards and check on my patients.

Is your job difficult?

I work with a small team of other doctors and nurses. We are usually very busy. I often work for many hours. Some operations take a long time, perhaps five or six hours. It is a difficult job, but I love it.

العمل في مستشفى مزدحم :

العديد من الاشخاص الذين نعرفهم قد ذهبوا الى المستشفى او لزيارة الطبيب. ولكن هل تفكر احيانا في ما المحبب للعمل في المستشفى ؟ هذه قصة طبيبة

اخبرينا عن ما تفعلينه كل يوم :

انا طبيبة. طبيبة قلب او جراحة. من السبت الى الخميس ، اعما في مستشفى. ارتدي الزي – انه معطف من القطن الابيض وحجاب ابيض او ازرق خفيف. اعتني بمرضاي واحاول ان اجعلهم افضل. استيقظ مبكرا جدا لأنني عادة ما اقوم بعمليات في الصباح. في فترة بعد الظهر، ازور الاجنحة (الردهات) و (افحص) اتحقق من مرضاي.

هل عملك صعب (شاق) ؟ :

انا اعمل مع فريق صغير من الاطباء والممرضين الآخرين. نحن عادة ما نكون مشغولين للغاية. انا غالبا ما اعمل لساعات عديدة. بعض العمليات تستغرق وقتا طويلا، ربما خمس او ست ساعات. انها وظيفة شاقة، ولكنني احبها.

اعــداد : وليـــد طعمـــة - ميعـــاد الموســـوي



What are you doing now?

Today is Saturday and it's my weekend. I'm not working in the hospital. I'm spending time with my family. We are shopping in the mall. Today we are looking for winter clothes. My son is buying a warm denim jacket. My daughter is buying a thick sweater. I'm buying comfortable shoes for work. But we're not shopping now. What are we doing?

What do you do at the weekends?

I spend time at home. I do washing and cleaning. I play with my children and I see my friends. I cook and I clean the house. Sometimes, I play tennis. When I feel tired, I read or watch TV.

ماذا تفعلين الآن ؟ :

اليوم هو السبت وانا في عطلة نهاية الاسبوع. انا لا اعمل في المستشفى. انا اقضي الوقت مع عائلتي. نحن نتسوق في المركز التجاري (المول). اليوم نحن نبحث عن ملابس شتائية. ابني يشتري جاكيت ازرق دافئ. ابنتي تشتري سترة سميكة (ثخينة). انا اشتري احذية مريحة للعمل. لكننا لم نتسوق الآن (لم نتسوق شيئا). ماذا نفعل ؟

ماذا تعملين في عطلة نهاية الاسبوع ؟ :

انا اقضي وقتي في البيت. اغسل وانظّف. وألعب مع اطفالي وأرى اصدقائي. انا اطبخ وانظّف المنزل. احيانا، العب تنس. عندما اشعر بالتعب، أقرأ أو اشاهد التلفاز.

Unit 2

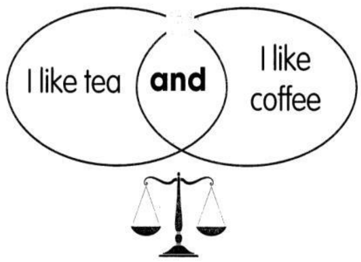
Ⓐ Look at 'My magazine' on pages 32 and 33 of the Pupil's Book.

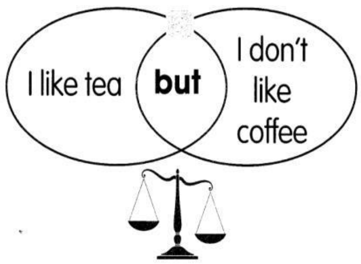
1. Find all the words 'and'. How many are there? **There are eight.**
2. Find all the words 'but'. How many are there? **There are three.**

Ⓑ Look at diagrams below. Which shows 'the same', which shows 'something different'?

✔ Shows the same = diagram

✔ Shows something different = diagram





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Lesson 6

LOOK

- We use **but** to show a contrast (to show something different).

  I like bananas, but I don't like apples.
- We use **and** to add information.

  The job is difficult and it is dangerous.

Ⓒ Read the sentences and write **and** or **but**.

1. I have a brother, **but** I don't have a sister.
2. I ate chicken for lunch **and** I had it for dinner, too.
3. Lots of boots are made of leather, **and** some are made of rubber.
4. Mariam speaks English **and** she speaks French, too.
5. The TV is on, **but** we're not watching it.
6. Yesterday was cloudy and cold, **but** it didn't rain.
7. We grow rice on our farm, **but** we don't grow vegetables.
8. My cousin is in grade 6 **and** I am, too.

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اعـداد : وليــد طعمــة - ميعــاد الموســوي

كما ذكرنا سبقا ان :

نستخدم **but** لإظهار شيء مختلف (جملتين متناقضتين) (قد يكون احداهما مثبتة والاخرى منفية) مثل :

I like bananas, but I don't like apples. احب الموز ، لكنني لا احب التفاح.

ونستخدم **and** لإضافة معلومات ، مثل :

The job is difficult and it is dangerous. العمل شاق (صعب) و خطر.

كيفية الاختبار :

1- I like oranges, (and – but) I don't like bananas.
2- Today is Saturday (and – but) it's my weekend.

==



الكلمـــة كاملـــة	اختصـــــــارها
I am	I'm
She is	She's
He is	He's
It is	It's
She has	She's
He has	He's
It has	It's
I have	I've
We have	We've
They have	They've
You have	You've
You are	You're
They are	They're
We are	We're
She does not	She doesn't
He does not	He doesn't
It does not	It doesn't
You do not	You don't
They do not	They don't
We do not	We don't
There is	There's
There are	There're

كيفيـــــة الاختبــــــــار :

1- She has , She's ; I have ________	I've
2- do not , don't ; does not ________	doesn't
3- We are , We're ; There is ________	There's

****

الـــــدرس الســـابـــــع

في هذا الدرس يجيب التلاميذ عن الجمل الاستيعابية حول (المجلة) المقالة في الدرس السابق حول مهنة (الاطباء) . وايضا يتعلم التلاميذ كيفية التفريق بين زمن المضارع البسيط وزمن المضارع المستمر.

Unit 2 Lesson 7

Check my understanding

▶ Read 'Working in a busy hospital' again and tick (✓) Yes or No.

		Yes	No
1	A surgeon is a doctor who does operations.	✓	
2	She always does operations in the morning.	✓	
3	She wears a uniform at work.	✓	
4	Today she is shopping with friends.		✓
5	She is shopping for a white coat for work.		✓
6	Her daughter is buying a thick sweater.	✓	
7	They go to the shopping mall every day.		✓
8	She sometimes plays tennis at the weekends.	✓	

▶ Find the correct tense of the verb and circle it.

1 I work / am working with a small team of other doctors and nurses.
2 I am getting up / get up very early because I usually do operations in the mornings.
3 I shop / am shopping for some comfortable shoes for work.
4 I often work / am working for many hours.
5 My daughter buys / is buying a thick sweater.
6 I am cooking / cook and am cleaning / clean the house.
7 What do we do / are we doing now?
8 When I feel tired, I read / am reading or watch / am watching TV.

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اعـــداد : وليـــــد طعمـــــة - ميعـــاد الموســــوي

المشروع : هو ان يصنع التلاميذ بوستر (ملصق) مماثل للبوستر المعروض.

P for Project



We made a poster ad for a great school backpack. Make your own poster ad.

نحن صنعنا اعلانا ملصقا لحقيبة مدرسية رائعة. اصنع اعلانك الملصق الخاص بك.



Who is it for?
What does it look like?
What is it made of?

لمن هذا ؟
كيف يبدو ؟
من ماذا مصنوع

Our school backpack

You can carry it on your back.

يمكنك حملها على ظهرك





It is light and strong.

انها خفيفة وقوية

It is made of cotton. It is colourful.

انها مصنوعة من القطن. انها ملونة



It has lots of pockets.

فيها الكثير من الجيوب



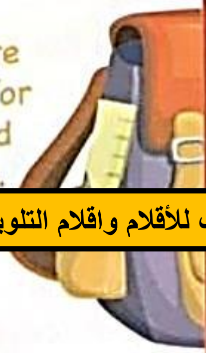


There are pockets for big books.

هنالك جيوب للكتب الكبيرة

There are pockets for pens and crayons.

هنالك جيوب للأقلام واقلام التلوين



There is a short pocket, too.

هنالك جيب قصير ايضا





There's a big pocket for a lunchbox.

هنالك جيب كبير لعلبة الطعام

Unit 2 Lesson 7

هـذا التمريـن للاستماع و القراءة

Ⓐ Listen and read.

When you open a book do you think about how paper is made?



The history of paper



History books tell us that paper was invented in China more than 2,000 years ago, but the Ancient Egyptians made a type of paper from papyrus plants a long time before this.

Paper is everywhere



We use paper for things that we can't think about a [illegible] out it.

Does your [illegible] d newspapers, magazines and bo[illegible]

We use boxes, paper to[illegible] er bags and many more paper things every day. In t[illegible] om, we write on paper every day. Paper is everywhe[illegible]

What is pap[illegible] e from?

Most paper is [illegible] e from wood but there are other materials that can be used. Paper can be made from cotton, grass, straw, sugar cane, or even from beets.



Beets growing on a farm

Looking after trees



It is important that we conserve trees by recycling paper. Many of the paper products we use today are made with a large percentage (%) of recycled paper.

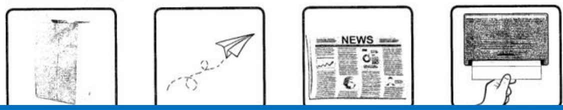
32

Lesson 7

Ⓑ Read and write **T** for true and **F** for false.

1. Paper is all around us at home and in the classroom. **T**
2. The first paper was made in China. **T**
3. The Ancient Egyptians didn't know how to make paper. **F**
4. Only three things are made from paper. **F**
5. I am using paper now. **T**
6. Paper can be made from many different things. **T**
7. *Conserve* means to look after. **T**
8. We can't use old paper to make new paper. **F**

Ⓒ Write the names under the pictures.



a paper bag	a paper plane	a newspaper	a paper towel

Ⓓ Look, s[illegible]

تمريـن الذاكـرة البصريـة يحـل داخـل الصـف

Read	Write 1	Write 2	Write 3
only			
enough			
many			
us[illegible]			

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وليد طعمة

الاعــــــداد :

وليـــد طعمـــة – ميعــــاد الموســـوي

نســــــألكم الدعــــــاء

Present simple المضارع البسيـــــــــط

قلنا في ما سبق اذا كان الفاعل احد ضمـــائر المفـــرد او يدل على المفرد فيأخـــذ الفعل (s) الشخص الثالث ، اما اذا كان الفاعل هو الضمير (I) او احد ضمائر الجمع او يدل على جمع فلا يأخذ الفعل شيء أي يبقى كما هو (مجردا من أي اضافات) :

ضمائر الفاعل هذه وكل ما يدل على مفرد تأخذ فعل مع (s)	ضمائر الفاعل هذه وكل ما يدل على جمع تأخذ فعل بدون (s)
He	I
She	You
It	We
The man	They
Ali	My sister and I
Zainab	people
The girl	My parents
أو أي فاعل يدل على المفرد	أو أي فاعل يدل على الجمع

استخـــــــــداماتــــه :

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن حقيقة من الحقائق بصورة عامة مثـــــــل :

It rains a lot in Iraq. امطرت كثيرا في العراق.

I live here. انا اسكن هنا.

My dad lives in Baghdad. ابي يعيش في بغداد

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن عادة من العادات مثـــــل :

Ali gets up at six every morning. علي يستيقظ في السادسة كل صباح

الظروف التي تدل على زمن المضارع البسيط :

every morning	كُل صباح	twice a week	مرتان في الاسبوع
every day	كُل يوم	Three times a month	ثلاث مرات في الشهر
every week	كُل اسبوع	always	دائما
every year	كُل سنه	often	غالبا
every summer	كُل صيف	usually	عادة
once a day	مرة واحدة باليوم	sometimes	احيانا

I get up at seven o'clock every day. استيقظ الساعة السابعة كل يوم

She often works for many hours. هي غالبا تعمل لساعات عديدة

Keys are always made from metal. المفاتيح دائما تصنع من المعدن

We sometimes go on holiday by car. نحن احيانا نذهب بالعطلة بواسطة السيارة

في الجمل اعلاه ، اللون الاحمر يدل على الفاعل ، واللون الاخضر يدل على الفعل الرئيسي ، واللون الازرق يدل على ظروف زمن المضارع البسيط .

نلاحظ انه موقع ظروف المضارع البسـيط تأتي بعد الفاعل او افعــال الربــط مثلما نلاحـــظ (sometimes – always – often) في الجمل اعلاه ، اما الظرف (every) يأتي نهاية الجمــــــلة.

Present continuous المضـــــارع المستـــــــمر

يستعمل هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث او فعل يحصل الآن ولايزال مستمرا ولم ينتهي بعد ، حيث يكون تكوين هذا الزمن :

verb to be + v+ing

ويمكن الاستدلال على هذا الزمن من الظروف التي تأتي معه مثل (**now**) أو (**today**) .

ما معنى **verb to be** ؟ هي افعال الكينونة (افعال الربط) الـ **am – is - are**

ما معنى **v+ing** هو الفعل الرئيسي في الجملة + مضافا اليه **ing**

I → am + V + ing

He / She / It / ما يدل على مفرد → is + V + ing

You / They / We / ما يدل على جمع → are + V + ing

امثلـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــة

1- We are shopping in the mall.
2- I'm reading a book now.
3- My son is buying a warm jacket.
4- She is writing a story.
5- Today we are looking for winter clothes.
6- They are playing football now.

في الجمل اعلاه نلاحظ صيغة المضارع المستمر حيث يشير اللون الاخضر الى الفاعل ، واللون الاحمر الى افعال الربط (الكينونة) ، واللون الازرق يشير الى ظروف زمن المضارع المستمر

==

الــــدرس الثـــــامـــــــن

في هذا الدرس ومن خلال القصيدة الغنائية يتعرف التلاميذ على بعض المواد وخصائصها.

1 When you want to make a toy out of wood ...
What do you need? You need something hard.
So, a hammer is good.

Think about your materials carefully.
Think about all the properties.

2 Metal, paper, rubber and wood.
Leather, glass, cotton and wool.

Think about your materials carefully.
Think about all the properties.

3 Metal is hard and wool is soft.

4 You don't make a pillow out of glass.

5 You don't make windows out of wood.
Because you can't see out as you should!

6 You don't wear paper clothes in the rain.
Because you will catch cold and be in pain.

7 You don't wear summer shoes in the snow,
Your toes will freeze hard, don't you know!

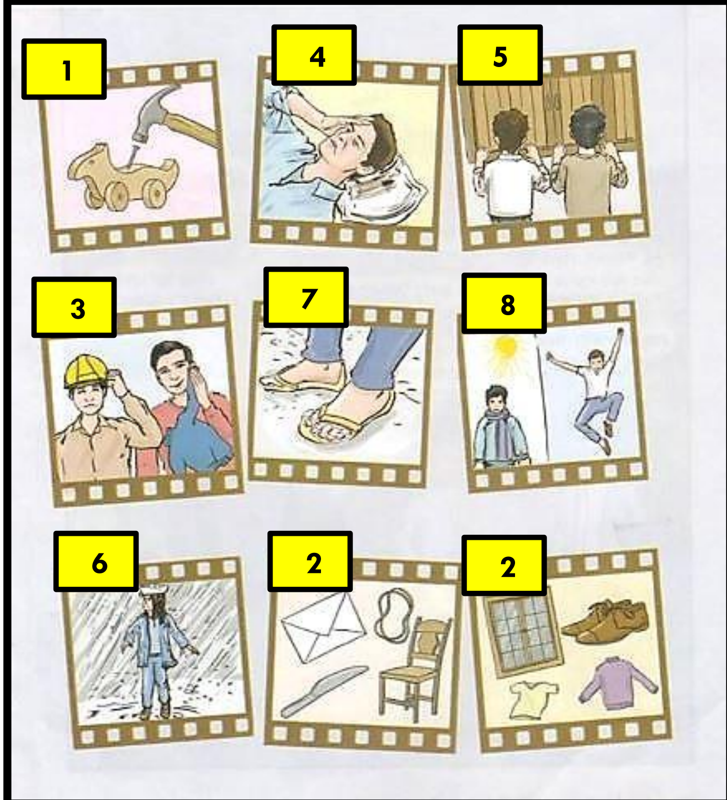
8 You don't wear a warm scarf in the sun.
Wear a light T-shirt and you'll have fun.

Think about your materials carefully.
Think about all the properties.

فكر بالمواد الخاصة بك ، فكر في كل الخصائص .

١- عندما تريد عمل لعب من الخشب ...
ماذا تحتاج ؟ انت تحتاج شيء صلب ، لذلك المطرقة هي جيدة.
٢- معدن ، ورق ، مطاط وخشب.
جلد ، زجاج ، قطن وصوف.
٣- معدن صلب وصوف ناعم.
٤- لا تعمل وسادة من الزجاج.
٥- لا تعمل نوافذ من الخشب . لأنك لا تستطيع الرؤية خارجا ، ان اردت !
٦- لا تلبس ملابس من ورق في المطر. لأنك ستصاب بالبرد والألم.
٧- لا تلبس حذاء صيفي في الثلج. لأنه اصابع قدمك تتجمد ، وانت لا تدري !
لا تلبس وشاح دافئ في الشمس. البس قميص خفيف وستمرح.

اعـــداد : وليـــد طعمـــة - ميعـــاد الموســـوي



MY NEW WORDS

Ⓑ What are the new words you know? Write six new words here and remember them.

1. ____________ 4. ____________
2. ____________ 5. ____________
3. ____________ 6. ____________

Ⓒ Read and circle the correct word in each sentence.

1. I have (to / too / two) uncles and three aunts.
2. He wants (to / too / two) buy a computer.
3. This denim jacket is (to / too / two) small for me.
4. The blue scarf is made of cotton and / but it is very soft.
5. There was rice and fish for lunch, and / but there weren't any vegetables.
6. My dad likes cheese, and / but my mother doesn't.
7. First, we'll go to children's fashion and / but then we'll go to the play area.
8. My aunt made this / that cake for us.
9. This / That is my grandma's famous chocolate cake.
10. These / Those are the balloons I bought at Fun City.
11. He was too small to hold these / those big balloons.

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غايتي هي وضع ملزمة متكاملة : دقه وترتيب وجمالية بالإضافة الى الشرح الدقيق والمفصل والمبسط جدا ايضا مع حلول الكتاب والنشاط والترجمة وكيفية الامتحان بعد كل موضوع ونماذج اسئلة مع اجوبتها شاملة ومكثفة نهاية كل وحدة ، كي تكون مناسبة للجميع ، لتلاميذنا الاعزاء والاهالي الكرام واخوتـــــــــي وزملائي المعلميـــــــــن.

وليـــد طعمـــة

Demonstrative pronouns ضمـــائــر الاشـــــــارة

ضمائر الاشارة : تُشير الى اسم شخص ، مكان ، او شيء ، حيث انها تستعمل للكل على حد سواء :

This ضمير اشارة معناه (هذا – هذه) ويستخدم للمفرد القريب العاقل وغير العاقل :

This is my book. هــذا كتـــابـي

This is my man. هــذا زوجــي

My aunt made this cake for us. عمتي اعدت هذه الكيكة لنا

That ضمير اشارة معناه (ذلك – ذاك – تلك) ويستخدم للمفرد البعيد العاقل وغير العاقل :

That is my dad. ذاك ابي

That is my book. ذلك كتابي

That is my woman. تلك زوجتي

That is my grandma's famous chocolate cake. تلك كيكة جدتي الشهيرة بالشوكولاتة

These ضمير اشارة معناه (هذه – هؤلاء) بالجمع ، ويستخدم للجمع القريب ولكل من العاقل وغير العاقل :

These are our books. هذه كُتبنا

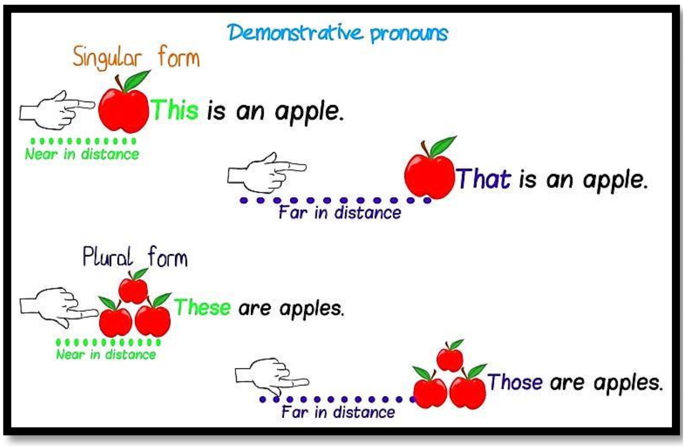
These are our brothers. هؤلاء اخوتنا

Those ضمير اشارة معناه (تلك – أولئك) بالجمع ، ويستخدم للجمع البعيد ولكل من العاقل وغير العاقل :

Those are our books. تلك كُتبنا

Those are our brothers. أولئك اخوتنا

مخطط توضيحي بسيط يوضح ضمائر الاشارة

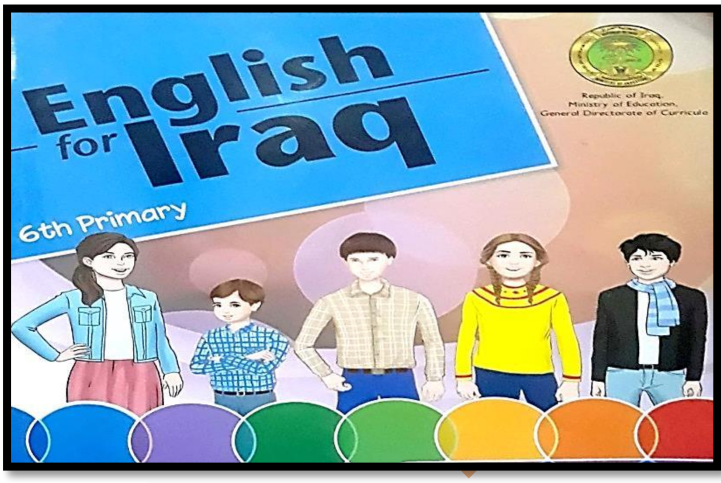


اللغة الانكليزية للصف السادس الابتدائي

خلاصـــة الوحـــدة الثانيـــة

مجموعة اسئلة شاملة ومركزة اكثر من ١٢٠ نقطة

درب ابنك او تلميذك عليها وسيكون ان شاء الله جاهزا للاختبار ١٠٠%



اعـــداد

وليد طعمة

ميعاد الموسوي

- اسئلـــة شاملـــة ومركـــزة لكـــل الوحـــدة مـــع الحلـــول
- جميع فقرات الاسئلة واحتمالية انماط الوزاري
- سيتم اضافة فقرة نصوص الكتاب ان شاء الله
- اجعل ابنك او تلميذك يضمن الدرجة الكاملة في هذه الوحدة
- ضـــع مشاركـــة + تعليـــق بـــ ((يا رب))
- تابعوني فهناك المزيد ان شاء الله
- كلمـــة شكـــرا تكفـــي

تعلّم بدون مُعلّم

اعـــداد : وليـــد طعمـــة - ميعـــاد الموســـوي

فقـــــرة الاستيعــــاب القرائـــــي

Q\ Read the following passage than answer (True) or (False) :

أقرأ القطعة التالية واجب بـ (صح) أو (خطأ) :

Hi, I'm Ali. It's Friday and we are at the mall. I am with my mum and dad, my big brother, Murad, and little sister, Zainab. There are lots of shops. My mum wants to look at the saucepans. My dad wants to find how much a new smartphone costs. My brother Murad wants a new jacket for school. My little sister Zainab doesn't want to buy anything. She wants to play in the play area.

1- They are at the zoo. False
2- Murad wants a new car. False
3- Ali's mum wants to look at the saucepans. True
4- Ali's dad wants a new jacket for work. False
5- Zainab doesn't want to buy anything. True

==

Q\ Read the following passage than answer (True) or (False) :

أقرأ القطعة التالية واجب بـ (صح) أو (خطأ) :

Hello, I'm Hadi. I'm a doctor. I am a stomach doctor. From Sunday to Thursday. I work in a hospital. I wear a uniform – it is a white cotton coat and a thin white or blue headscarf. I look after my patients and I often work for many hours. It is a difficult job, but I love it.

1- Hani is a farmer. False
2- He works 5 days in a week. True
3- He looks after his patients and he try to make them better. True
4- He often works for 2 hours. False
5- It is a difficult job. True

==

فقـــــرة القـــــــواعـــــد

النـــــوع الاول : ((الاختيـــــارات)) :

Q\ Read these sentences and write the correct words :

أقرأ الجمل الآتية واكتب الكلمة الصحيحة :

1- Layla lives in Baghdad, (and – but) she works in Baghdad.
2- Ali likes swimming, (but – and) he dislikes running.
3- You have (to – two) run every day.
4- I'm going (to – too) school.
5- This computer is (too – two) expensive.
6- I have two hands and (to – two) feet.
7- I have (two – too) friends.
8- What's the jug made (of – at) ?
9- Children's fashion is (in – on) 1st floor.
10- They (is – are) colourful cotton towels.
11- It (is – are) made of metal.
12- What are (he – they) going to have at the café ?
13- How many pupils like (going – go) to home cooking ?
14- I (don't – doesn't) want to buy anything.
15- I need a new dress (but – and) a coat for school.
16- (These – This) are too short.
17- (These – This) is a pertly.
18- (Those – That) are longer.
19- (Those – That) is cheaper.
20- This desk is colourful (and – but) it is too small for me.
21- I have a brother (but – and) I don't have a sister.
22- I have a brother (but – and) a sister.
23- I (work – am working) with a small team of other doctors.
24- This desk is metal (and – but) it has drawers.

==

النـــــوع الثاني (قواعــــد) : ((تصحيــح الأخطـــــاء)) :

وهذا النوع معناه ((يعطيك جمل ، وكل جملة فيها خطأ قواعدي واحد ، وانت تعيد كتابة الجملة مع تصحيح الخطأ ، يعني تكتب الجملة صحيحة))

Q\ Read these sentences and write the correct words :

أقرأ الجمل الآتية واكتب الكلمة الصحيحة :

1- Layla lives in Baghdad, **but** she works in Baghdad.	and
2- You have **two** run every day.	to
3- This computer is **two** expensive.	too
4- What's the jug made **at** ?	of
5- Children's fashion is **in** 1^{st} floor.	on
6- They **is** colourful cotton towels.	are
7- It **are** made of metal.	is
8- What are **he** going to have at the café ?	they
9- How many pupils like **go** to home cooking ?	going
10- I **doesn't** want to buy anything.	don't
11- I need a new dress **but** a coat for school.	and
12- **This** are too short.	These
13- **These** is a pertly.	This
14- **That** are longer.	Those
15- **Those** is cheaper.	That
16- I have a brother **and** I don't have a sister.	but
17- I have a brother **but** a sister.	and
18- I **work** with a small team of other doctors.	am working
19- This desk is metal **but** it has drawers.	and

===

فقــــــــــرة الوظــــــــــائف :

Q\ Match :

اربط الاسئلة او الكلمات في القائمة (A) بما يناسبها في القائمة (B) :

A	B	
1- Can I help you ?	a- comes from cows.	4
2- This desk is colourful …	b- Yes, please.	1
3- wool comes from …	c- but it is too small for me.	2
4- Most leather …	d- sheep, goats and even rabbits.	3

Q\ Match :

اربط الاسئلة او الكلمات في القائمة (A) بما يناسبها في القائمة (B) :

A	B	
1- What's the jug made of ?	a- It's made of cotton.	4
2- What are the jeans made of ?	b- It's made of metal.	5
3- What are the rain boots made of ?	c- It's made of glass.	1
4- What's the T-shirt made of ?	d- They're made of denim.	2
5- What's the saucepan made of ?	e- They're made of rubber.	3

Q\ Match :

اربط الاسئلة او الكلمات في القائمة (A) بما يناسبها في القائمة (B) :

A	B	
1- What's the bottle made of ?	a- They're made of rubber.	4
2- What are the boots made of ?	b- It's made of glass.	1
3- What's the sweater made of ?	c- It's made of cotton.	5
4- What are the bands made of ?	d- They're made of leather.	2
5- What's the dress made of ?	e- It's made of wool.	3

فقـــــــــــــــرة المفـــــــــــــردات :

Q\ Chose the correct word :
أختــــــر الكلمــة الصحيحـــــة :

1- A jug is made of (metal – glass).
2- A spoon is made of (glass – wood).
3- The boots are made of (wool – leather).
4- A saucepan is made of (metal – denim).
5- The jeans is made of (denim – wood).
6- A sweater is made of (wool – wood).
7- A T-shirt is made of (cotton – glass).
8- The rain boots are made of (leather – rubber).
9- I want to look at the saucepan, so I go to (home cooking – café).
10- I need a new dress, so I go to (women's fashion – play area).
11- The word (rubber – cotton) from Arabic word kutun.
12- All furniture is made of (wool – wood).
13- Wool comes from (ducks – sheep), goats and even rabbits.
14- (Rubber – Leather) comes from a tree.
15- Most (metal – leather) come from cows.

==

فقـــــــــــــرة الامـــــــــــلاء :

Q\ Complete the following :
اكمـــــل ما يأتـــي :

1- soft x hard ; long x __________	short
2- shoes, dress, __________	scarf
3- metal, wool, rubber, ________	wood
4- men's fashion, children's fashion, _________	women's fashion
5- saucepan, metal ; T-shirt __________	cotton
6- 1st, 2nd, ________	3rd
7- 1st = first, 2nd = _________	second
8- thick x thin, expensive x __________	cheap
9- drink, orange juice ; wear __________	dress
10- jug, glass ; rain boots __________	rubber

11- knife, spoon, __________ fork
12- hard x soft ; colourful _________ plain
13- wool, sheep ; leather __________ cows
14- rubber, tree ; furniture ___________ wood
15- It is, It's ; They are __________ They're
16- long x short ; light x __________ thick

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فقـــــرة الكتـــــابة (الخـط) والتنقيـــــط :

1- what s the jug made of It s made of glass
What's the jug made of ? It's made of glass.
2- can i help you yes please
Can I help you ? Yes, please.
3- what about those Yes i like those
What about those ? Yes, I like those.

==

فقـــــرة الانشـــــاء :

النمـــط الاول ((اكتـــب عـــن ...)) :

هنا سأكتب لكم قطعة (احمـــد يتحدث عن نفسه) وسأقوم بتحويلها ((مرة اتحدث فيها عن بنت (مؤنث))) و ((مرة اتحدث فيها عن ولد (مذكر))) وسوف الوّن لكم ما يلزم تحويله :

احمد يتكلم عن نفسه ،، انت تتكلم عن نفسك :

I am Ahmed. It's Friday and we are at the mall. I am with my family. There are lots of shops on different floors. My mum wants to look at the saucepan. My dad wants to find a new smartphone. My sister needs a new dress for school. My little brother wants to play. I don't want anything. I want to drink orange juice.

نتكلم عن بنت ،، انت تتكلم عن بنت (مثلا زينب) :

She is Zainab. It's Friday and they are at the mall. She is with her family. There are lots of shops on different floors. Her mum wants to look at the saucepan. Her dad wants to find a new smartphone. Her sister needs a new dress for school. Her little brother wants to play. She doesn't want anything. She wants to drink orange juice.

نتكلم عن ولد ،، انت تتكلم عن ولد (مثلا وليد) :

He is Waleed. It's Friday and they are at the mall. He is with His family. There are lots of shops on different floors. His mum wants to look at the saucepan. His dad wants to find a new smartphone. His sister needs a new dress for school. His little brother wants to play. He doesn't want anything. He wants to drink orange juice.

==

النمـــــــط الثــانـــي : ((أسئلـــة – اكتب انشـاء عن نفسـك)) :

يعطيك اسئلة ويطلب منك الاجابة على الاسئلة بشكل انشاء ، سأوضح لكم ذلك :

Q\ Read these questions and write about yourself :

اقرأ الاسئلـــة الاتية واكتـــب عن نفســـك :

1- What's your name ?
2- How old are you ?
3- Where do you live ?
4- Where do you want to go on holiday ?
5- What do you want to buy from the mall ?

My name's Zaina. I am 12. I live with my family in Al-Najaf. On holiday, I and my family go to the mall. I need to buy new jacket and scarf for school.

==

تمت بحمد الله وتوفيقه (الوحدة الثانيـــة)

الوحـــــدة الثالثة

في هذا الدرس يتعلم التلاميذ السؤال والجواب عن الحال والصحة (الشعور). ويتعرف على الأمراض والألآم وقانا الله واياكم شرها. ايضا يتعرف التلاميذ على كلمات فيها حروف صامته (أي لا تلفظ). وايضا يراجع التلاميذ اجزاء الجسم. كما ويتعرفون على كلمات تجمع جمع شاذ.

الـدرس الاول – كيــف حــالك اليــوم ؟ - How are you today ?

ما هو الأمـــر ؟
ما الذي جرى ؟
مــاذا حـــدث ؟

What's the matter?

Look, listen and say.

1 
a broken arm

2 
a cough

3 
a headache

4 
a temperature

5 
a toothache

6 
a stomach ache

7 
feel sick

8 
a sore throat

9 
a cold

10 
a rash

Write the words next to the pictures.

a headache | a broken arm | a cough | a toothache | a sore throat | a temperature | a stomach ache | feel sick | a cold | a rash

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اعــداد : وليـــد طعمـــة - ميعـــاد الموســـوي

a headache	وجع رأس (صداع)
a broken arm	كسر ذراع (ساعد اليد)
a cough	سعـــال (كُحة)
a toothache	وجع السن (الضرس)
a sore throat	التهاب الحلق
a temperature	درجة حرارة (سخونة)
a stomach ache	وجع المعدة
feel sick	يشعر \ اشعر بالمرض
a cold	برد (نزلة برد)
a rash	طفح جلدي

Parts of the body – اجــزاء الجســم	
ear	اذن
leg	رجل (ساق)
arm	ذراع (ساعد)
mouth	فم
teeth	اسنان
hand	يد
head	رأس
foot	قدم
eye	عين
nose	انف
toe	اصبع القدم
knee	ركبة
shoulder	كتف
thumb	ابهام اليد (الاصبع الكبير)
stomach	معدة (بطن)
back	ظهر

عادة توجد اسماء لا تجمع بإضافة الـ s او الـ es نهاية الكلمة وانما تكون خارجة عن القاعدة (غير نظامية) (شاذة) مثـــــل :

tooth سن	→	teeth اسنان
foot قدم	→	feet اقدام

وهنا سنتطرق لموضوع الجمـــــع بشكـل اوســـــــع :

الجمـــــــــــــــع :

١ـ تجمع السماء المعدودة بإضافة (s) نهاية الاسم ليصبح الجمع مثل:

الجمع		المفرد	
اقلام	pens	pen	قلم
كتب	books	book	كتاب
سيارات	cars	car	سياره
قطط	cats	cat	قطه

٢ـ اذا انتهى الاسم المعدود بأحد الحروف التالية S – z – o – g – x – sh - ch فنضيف له es ليصبح جمع ، مثـــــل :

الجمع		المفرد	
ساعات	watches	watch	ساعه
فساتين	dresses	dress	فستان
صحون	dishes	dish	صحن
صناديق	boxes	box	صندوق

٣- اذا جاء حرف y في نهاية الاسم وقبله حرف صحيح ، فنقلب الـ y الى i ونضيف es ، مثـــــــل :

قصص	stories	story	قصة
شاحنات	lorries	lorry	شاحنة

٤- اذا جاء قبل حرف الـ y حرف عله مثل a – e – i – o – u فلا نقلب الـ y ونكتفي فقط بإضافة s للاسم مثـــــــل :

مفاتيح	keys	key	مفتاح
اولاد	boys	boy	ولد
ايام	days	day	يوم

٥-اذاجاء الحرف (f) نهاية الكلمة تقلبه الى (v) ونضيف (es) ليصبح جمع مثل :

الجمع		المفرد	
سكاكين	Knives	Knife	سكين
زوجات	wives	wife	زوجة
رفوف	shelves	Shelf	رف

٦ - هناك شواذ الشواذ تجمع بتغيرات نقوم بها على الكلمة نفسها وليس بإضافة مثل:

الجمع		المفرد	
رجال	men	man	رجل
نساء	women	woman	امراه
اسنان	teeth	tooth	سن
اقدام	feet	foot	قدم
اطفال	children	child	طفل

٧- اما الاسماء غير معدودة فهي لا تجمع مثل :

water	ماء
tea	شاي
milk	حليب
sugar	شكر

تضاف (es) اذا انتهت الكلمة بـ o و قبلها حرف صحيح

مثل tomatoes _____ tomato

potatoes _____ potato

اذا انتهت الكلمة بـ e تضاف فقط s

مثل olives _____ olive

واغلب حالات الجمع تضاف ال s

كيفيـــــة الاختبـــــار :

1- pen , pens ; story ____________ stories

2- day , days ; tooth ________ teeth

3- child , children ; book ________ books



لدينا في بعض الكلمات حروف (صامته) أي لا تلفظ فتسمى الحروف الصامتة او (الخرساء) مثل كلمتـــــــــــــــي :
هنا حرف الـ (k) صامت لا يلفظ ، فلا يجوز ان نقول (كني !) بل نقول (ني) knee
هنا حرف الـ (b) صامت لا يلفظ ، فلا يجوز ان نقول (ثامب) بل نقول (ثام) thumb

كيف نستخدم الـ have – has ؟

have – has هي افعال مساعدة بمعنى (يملك ، لديه ، عنده) . الـ (have) تأتي مع الضمير (I) ومع ضمائر الفاعل الجمع (they – we – you) او أي فاعل يدل على جمع مثل (parents – people – Ali and Waleed) ... والــ (has) تأتي مع ضمائر الفاعل المفرد (it– he – she) او أي فاعل يدل على مفرد مثل (dog – the boy – Ali)

ضمائر الفاعل هذه وكل ما يدل على مفرد تأخذ (has)	ضمائر الفاعل هذه وكل ما يدل على جمع تأخذ (have)
He	I
She	You
It	We
The man	They
Ali	My sister and I
Zainab	people
The girl	My parents
او أي فاعل يدل على المفرد	او أي فاعل يدل على الجمع

اعـداد : وليـــد طعمـــة - ميعـــاد الموســـوي

He / She / It / ما يدل على مفرد	→ has
I / You / They / We / ما يدل على جمع	→ have

امثلـــــــــــــــــــة وكيفيـــــة الاختبـــــار :

1- He (has – have) a cold.
2- I (has – have) a new car.
3- We (have – has) a house.
4- Zainab (has – have) a brother.
5- My sister and I (has – have) a big doll.
6- She (have – has) a toothache.
7- The man (has – have) a large hat.
8- Are you (has – have) a headache ?

سلسلة شروحات (وليد طعمة) لمناهج اللغة الانكليزية للمرحلة الابتدائية

اعــداد : وليـــد طعمـــة - ميعـــاد الموســـوي

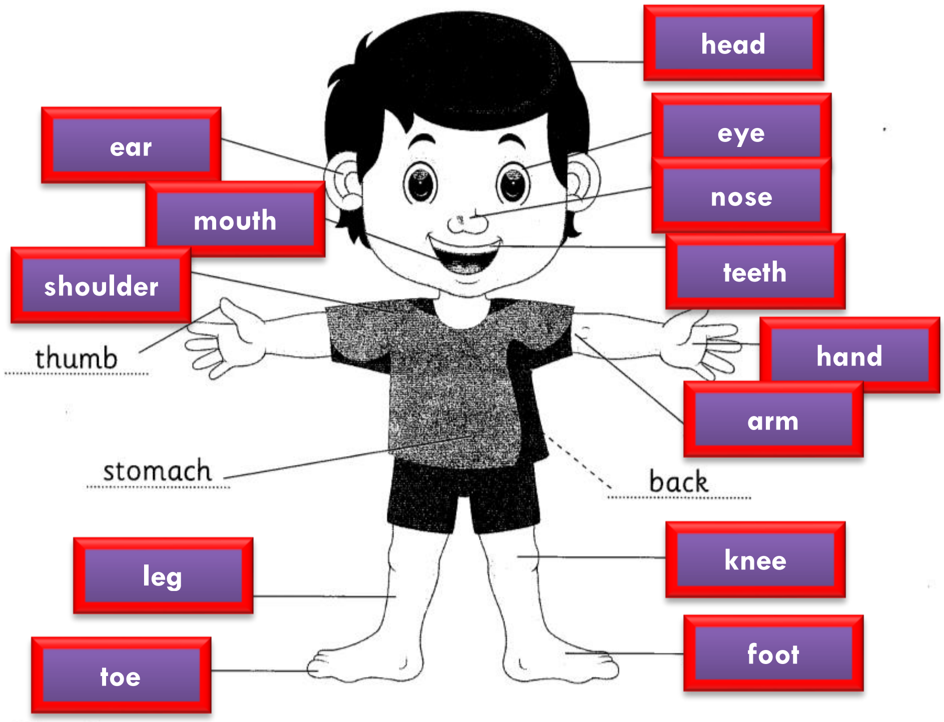
Unit 3 Lesson 1

A Read and label the picture.

Remember

Do you remember all the words for parts of the body?

ear leg arm mouth teeth hand head
foot eye nose toe knee shoulder



B 34 Listen and say all the words in the picture.

C 35 Listen to how we say and spell these words.

knee	thumb	tooth / teeth	foot / feet
silent 'k'	silent 'b'	irregular plural	irregular plural

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اعـداد : وليـد طعمـة - ميعـاد الموسـوي

Lesson 1

D Write sentences. Use **He has ... / She has ...**

How do they feel?

a broken arm	a sore throat	a headache	an earache	[illegible]
a rash	a stomachache	[illegible]	a cough	a temperature

1 
He has a cold.

2 
She has a toothache.

3 
He has a headache

4 
She has a stomach

5 
She has a temperature

6 
She has a rash

7 
He has a cough

8 
She has an earache

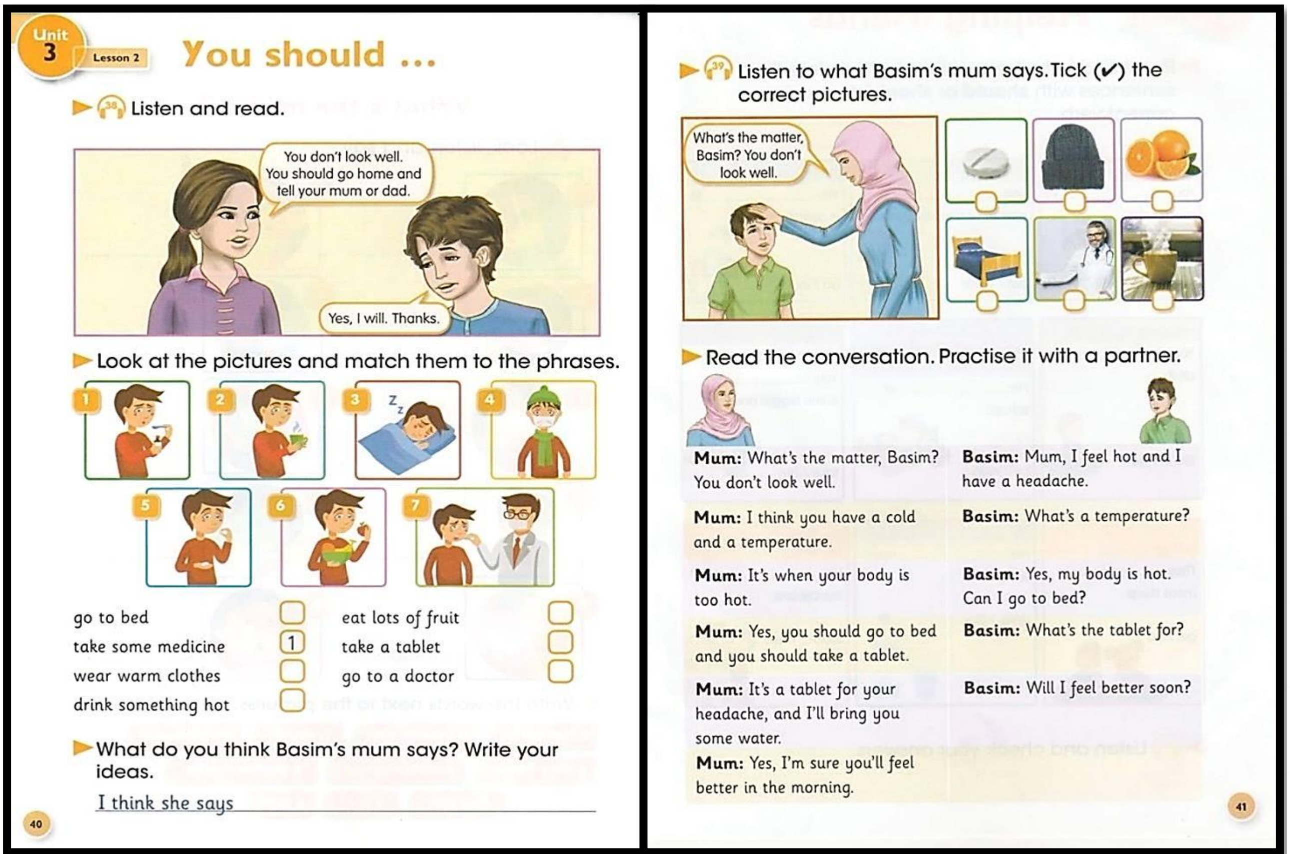
9 
She has a sore throat

10 
He has a broken arm

E 37 Listen and check your answers.

You should ... - ... الـــدرس الثـــانـــي – يجـــب عليـــك

في هذا الدرس يتعلم التلاميذ تقديم النصيحة في حالة وجود وضع سيء يتعرض له الشخص الاخر (كشعوره بالمرض) او الاحساس بعدم الشعور بحالة طبيعية ، ويتعرف على الأمراض والآلآم وقانا الله واياكم شرها. وكيفية الوقاية منها او التخلص منها.



Unit 3 Lesson 2

You should ...

▶ Listen and read.

▶ Look at the pictures and match them to the phrases.

go to bed	☐	eat lots of fruit	☐
take some medicine	1	take a tablet	☐
wear warm clothes	☐	go to a doctor	☐
drink something hot	☐		

▶ What do you think Basim's mum says? Write your ideas.

I think she says ______

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▶ Listen to what Basim's mum says. Tick (✔) the correct pictures.

▶ Read the conversation. Practise it with a partner.

Mum: What's the matter, Basim? You don't look well.

Basim: Mum, I feel hot and I have a headache.

Mum: I think you have a cold and a temperature.

Basim: What's a temperature?

Mum: It's when your body is too hot.

Basim: Yes, my body is hot. Can I go to bed?

Mum: Yes, you should go to bed and you should take a tablet.

Basim: What's the tablet for?

Mum: It's a tablet for your headache, and I'll bring you some water.

Basim: Will I feel better soon?

Mum: Yes, I'm sure you'll feel better in the morning.

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3	6
1	5
4	7
2	

الام : ما الذي حدث باسم ؟ انت لست بخير.
باسم : امي، اشعر بالحرارة وعندي صداع .
الام : لديك نزلة برد وسخونة.
باسم : ماهي السخونة ؟ أيمكنني ان اذهب للفراش؟
الام : هي عندما يكون جسمك جدا حار.
باسم : نعم، جسمي جدا حار.
الام : نعم، يجب ان تذهب للفراش ويجب ان تأخذ قرص دواء.
باسم : لماذا قرص الدواء هذا ؟
الام : قرص الدواء هذا لوجع رأسك، وسأجلب لك بعض الماء.
باسم : أ سوف اشعر بالتحسن قريبا ؟
الام : نعم، انا متأكدة انك ستكون بخير في الصباح.

اعـــداد : وليــــد طعـــمة - ميعـــاد الموســـوي

نستخـــــدم **should** لتقديـــــم النصيحـــــــة :

You should
يجب عليك

- drink something hot.
  تشرب شيء حار.
- wear warm clothes.
  تلبس ملابس دافئة.
- eat lots of fruit.
  تأكل الكثير من الفواكه.
- go to bed.
  تذهب للفراش.
- go to a doctor.
  تذهب للطبيب
- take a tablet.
  تأخذ قرص دواء.

كيفيـــــة الاختبـــــار :

1- You (do – should) go to a doctor.

==



Unit 3 Lesson

Ⓐ Read and match the sentences.

You should +

1. go	something hot.	3
2. wear	a tablet.	5
3. drink	to bed.	1
4. go	lots of fruit.	6
5. take	warm clothes.	2
6. eat	to a doctor.	4

Ⓑ Ask and answer.



Ⓒ Complete these words. — ch — ch — th

1. heada___e 2. stoma___ 3. ___roat

4. cou___ 5. ra___ 6. too___ache

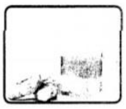
Ⓓ Look at the words from Activity C and say. — gh — sh — th

1. In this word, *ch* makes a /k/ sound (as in **c**ake).
2. In this word, *ch* makes a /k/ sound (as in **c**ake).
3. In this word, *th* makes the same sound (as in **th**ree/3).
4. In this word, *gh* makes an /f/ sound (as in **f**un).
5. In this word, *sh* makes the same sound (as in **sh**oe).
6. In this word, *th* makes the same sound (as in **th**ree/3).

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Ⓔ Read and complete the advice for coughs and colds.

What do you do when you have a cough and a cold? Here are some ideas from around the world.



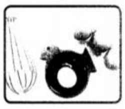
In China, people often use ginger root to help stop colds. Ginger is an ¹______ medicine used for more than 2,000 years. If you have a cold, try ginger ²______. You can add lemon or orange.



In Japan, people add ³______ to hot water with ginger and honey. The onions will help clear your nose and the honey helps your sore ⁴______.



Hot tea with honey and ⁵______ is a favourite drink for colds in many countries. In Spain, many ⁶______ also add garlic to stop the cough.



In Russia, some people make a hot ⁷______ with egg and honey mixed with butter and milk. This is good for coughs. Drink it before you go to ⁸______ and you will feel better in the morning.

1. Which of these do you think is the best medicine?
   I think the best medicine is from ______
2. What do you take when you have a cold? Does your family have a special drink for coughs and colds?
   ______
   ______

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حلول تمرين (E)

1- old 2- drink 3- lemon 4- throat
5- onions 6- people 7- tea 8- bed

اعداد : وليد طعمة - ميعاد الموسوي

الـــــدرس الثــالث – مساعدة الاصدقاء - Helping friends

في هذا الدرس يتعلم التلاميذ كيف يساعدون اصدقائهم بتقديم بعض النصائح لهم

Unit 3 Lesson 3

Helping friends

► Read and help these children. Complete the sentences with **should** or **shouldn't** and the correct verb.

I have a stomach ache.
You shouldn't eat so much cake.
eat / drink



She cut her finger.
She should put a plaster or a bandage on it.
put / wear



I have a toothache.
You should go to a dentist.
go / look



I think my leg is broken.
You shouldn't stand on it.
stand / go



He doesn't feel well. He has a cough, a cold and his throat is sore.
He shouldn't be at school.
be / work



My feet are hurting.
Your shoes are too small. You should buy some bigger ones.
take / buy



They are always tired at school.
They should get more sleep.
get / do



It is so hot and he feels sick.
He should drink more water.
drink / like



My little brother burnt himself.
He shouldn't touch hot saucepans.
touch / have



► 40 Listen and check your answers.

▶ Read the email from a friend.

To: ____________ (write your name here)
Subject: A bad day

Hi. I had a bad day yesterday. I went to the park with my team to practise playing volleyball. It was a hot day and we played for five hours. I only had a cup of tea for breakfast. In my backpack, I had a big bag of sweets and a small tin of cola. I was wearing my younger brother's trainers because mine were at school. I was also wearing my new woollen sweater because I like it so much.

At first, I had a headache, but I didn't stop playing. Then I got very hot, but I didn't stop. Then my feet started to hurt. Then I felt very bad and I felt dizzy. This is a picture of how I felt!



My friends carried me home. My mum and dad gave me water to drink and put me to bed with a cold towel on my head. My mum made me some soup. I feel better now, but yesterday was a bad day.

Ahmad

▶ Help your friend. Match the phrases to make complete sentences. Look carefully at the words in colour.

1	You should eat	so you should lie down.	10
2	You shouldn't wear	enough water.	5
3	You should have	so you should cool down under a tree.	9
4	You shouldn't play	shoes that are too small.	7
5	You should drink	enough breakfast.	1
6	You shouldn't only eat	enough breaks.	3
7	You shouldn't wear	so you should rest.	8
8	You have a headache	sweets.	6
9	You feel hot	for too many hours.	4
10	You feel dizzy	clothes that are too thick.	2

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مرحبا، كان لديّ يوم سيء البارحة. ذهبت للمتنزه مع فريقي لتدريب لعب كرة الطائرة. كان يوم حار ولعبنا لمدة خمس ساعات. تناولت كوب شاي فقط على الفطور. في حقيبة ظهري، لديّ كيس كبير من الحلوى وعلبة كولا صغيرة. لبست حذاء اخي الرياضي الصغير لان حذائي في المدرسة. لبست سترتي الصوفية الجديدة لأني احبها كثيرا. بالبداية، لديّ صداع، لكني لم اتوقف عن اللعب. ثم حصلت لديّ حرارة، لكني لم اتوقف. وقدماي بدأت تؤلماني. ثم شعرت بأني بحالة سيئة جدا. (هذه صورة لكيفية شعوري !) اصدقائي حملوني للبيت. امي وابي اعطوني ماء لأشربه ووضعوني في الفراش مع منشف بارد على رأسي. امي عملت لي بعض الحساء. شعرت بتحسن الآن، لكن امس كان يوم سيّء.

1- You should eat enough breakfast.
يجب عليك ان تأكل فطور كافي.
2- You shouldn't wear clothes that are too thick.
لا يجب عليك ان ترتدي ملابس جدا سميكة (ثخينة).
3- You should have enough breaks.
يجب ان يكون لديك استراحة كافية.
4- You shouldn't play for too many hours.
لا يجب عليك ان تلعب لساعات طويلة.
5- You should drink enough water.
يجب عليك ان تشرب ماء كافي.
6- You shouldn't only eat sweets.
لا يجب ان تأكل الحلويات فقط.
7- You shouldn't wear shoes that are too small.
لا يجب عليك ان ترتدي احذية جدا صغيرة.
8- You have a headache, so you should rest.
لديك صداع، اذن يجب عليك ان ترتاح.
9- You feel hot, so you should cool down under a tree.
انت تشعر بالحرارة، اذن يجب عليك تستظل تحت شجرة.
10- You feel dizzy, so you should lie down.
انت تشعر بالدوار، لذلك يجب عليك الاستلقاء.

كيفيـــــــــة الاختبــــــــار ، اختيـــــــارات :

1- You (should – shouldn't) eat enough breakfast.
2- You (shouldn't – should) wear clothes that are too thick.
3- You (should – shouldn't) have enough breaks.
4- You (should – shouldn't) play for too many hours.
5- You (should – shouldn't) drink enough water.
6- You (shouldn't – should) only eat sweets.
7- You (should – shouldn't) wear shoes that are too small.
8- You have a headache, so you (shouldn't – should) rest.
9- You feel hot, so you (should – shouldn't) cool down under a tree.
10- You feel dizzy, so you (shouldn't – should) lie down.

Unit 3 Lesson 3

(A) Write the verbs.

is/are | drink | feel | wear | break | go | burn | eat | put

1. is/are too small/big
2. put a plaster on the cut
3. eat too many sweets
4. break your arm
5. wear a thick sweater
6. feel sick
7. burn yourself
8. drink enough water
9. go to the dentist

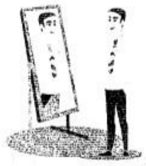
(B) Use the phrases from activity A in sentences.

1. My feet hurt because these trainers are too small.
2. You shouldn't only eat sweets.
3. If you cut your finger, You should put a plaster on cut.
4. You should go to the hospital if you Feel sick.
5. When it's cold, you should go to a doctor.
6. These shoes are size 42, they are big.
7. I had too much chocolate and now I feeling hot.
8. Don't touch that hot saucepan – you will burnt yourself.
9. When the weather is hot, you should always drink water.
10. She has a toothache, she should goes to a dentist.

Lesson 3

When the subject and the object in a sentence are the same, we use a pronoun+**self** (or pronoun+**selves**).

LOOK



I see my+self in the mirror.

✗ You **can't** say: I see ~~me~~. ✔ You say: I see myself.
✗ You **can't** say: He cut ~~him~~. ✔ You say: He cut himself.

C 41 Listen and say the words.

Singular:	myself	yourself	himself / herself / itself
Plural:	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

D Complete the sentences with pronoun+**self** OR pronoun+**selves.**

1. I cut __myself__ with a sharp knife.
2. They taught themselve to cook.
3. You have a cold. You should look after yourself.
4. We enjoyed ourselves at the park.
5. He fell off his bike and hurt himself.
6. My sister likes to look at herself in the mirror.
7. My cat saw itself in the mirror.

E 42 Listen and say the rhyme.

The selfie rhyme

I look in the mirror.
What do I see?
I see myself looking at me!

I pick up my phone.
And what do I do?
I take a photo of myself, too.



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اعداد : وليد طعمة - ميعاد الموسوي

Reflexive pronouns الضمـــــــائر الانعـكاسيـــــة

وهي التي تُشير الى الفاعل وتنعكس عليه ، وتُصاغ عن طريق اضافة **self** للمفرد واضافة **selves** للجمع ،، الى الضمائر التالية :

my لي	I انا	مفرد	→	myself نفسي
him له	he هو	مفرد	→	himself نفسه
her لها	she هي	مفرد	→	herself نفسها
it	مفرد غير عاقل		→	itself
our لنا	we نحن	جمع	→	ourselves انفسنا
them هم	they هم	جمع	→	themselves انفسهم
your لك	you انت،انتم	مفرد ، جمع	→	yourselves نفسك للمفرد ، انفسكم للجمع

امثـــــــلة وكيفيـــــة الاختبــــار ، اختيـــــارات :

1- I cut (himself – **myself**) with a sharp knife.
انا قطعت (جرحت) نفسي بسكين حاد.

2- They taught (ourselves – **themselves**) to cook.
هم علموا انفسهم الطبخ.

3- You have a cold. You should look after (**yourself** – herself).
انت لديك نزلة برد يجب ان تعتني بنفسك.

4- We enjoyed (yourselves – **ourselves**) at the park.
نحن متعنا انفسنا في المتنزه.

5- He fell off his bike and hurt (**himself** – herself).
هو سقط من دراجته وجرح نفسه.

6- My sister likes to look at (himself – **herself**) in the mirror.
اختي تحب النظر الى نفسها في المرآة.

7- My cat saw (myself – **itself**) in the mirror.
قطتي رأت نفسها في المرآة.

==

الـــدرس الرابــع – استخـــدام الأنتـــرنت - Using the internet

في هذا الدرس يتعلّم التلاميذ كيفية استخدام الانترنت والتصفح عبر المواقع ويتعلمون المفردات والمصطلحات الخاصة باستخدام شبكة الانترنت.



Unit 3 Lesson 4

Using the internet

Listen and point to the pictures.

Let's get started هيا نبدأ

You can access the internet using: يمكنكم الوصول الى الانترنت باستخدام :

- a computer
- a smartphone
- a tablet

حاسوب
هاتف ذكي
تابلت

Now let's learn some internet words. الآن هيا نتعلم بعض كلمات الانترنت :

- First, you need to go online to find the website you want. So, search on the web (www.).

اولا، تحتاج للذهب الى الانترنت للعثور على موقع الويب الذي تريده. لذلك ابحث على الويب (www.) ...

- You will see http:// or better https://. Key in the address you want.

سترى http\\ اوالافضل https\\. مفتاح العنوان الذي تريده.

- Then press login or press enter on your keyboard.

اضغط على تسجيل الدخول او على دخول على لوحة المفاتيح.

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- Now the webpage will come up on your screen.

الان ستظهر صفحة الويب على شاشاتك.

- You can navigate. It's easy, just scroll up or scroll down.

يمكنك التنقّل.انه سهل، فقط قم بالتمرير لأعلى او بالتمرير للاسفل.

- When you find what you want to read or see, click on it using the mouse or the touchscreen.

عندما تجد ما تريد ان تقرأه او تراه، انقر عليه باستخدام الماوس او الشاشة اللمسية.

Listen, read and say.

Verbs		Nouns	
access	come up	the internet	login
go online	navigate	computer	enter
search	scroll up	smartphone	keyboard
key in	scroll down	tablet	webpage
press	click on	a website	screen
		the web (www.)	mouse
		an address	touchscreen

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تابعوا صفحتي الشخصية على الفيسبوك ((وليد طعمة))
انضموا لمجموعتنا ((كروب التعليم العراقي – وليد طعمة))
اشتركوا بصفحتنا العامة ((الصفحة التعليمية العراقية – وليد طعمة))

اسماء وافعال نحتاجها عند استخدامنا للأنترنت :

Verbs افعــــال	Nouns اسمــــاء
access (يتمكن \ يصل (امكانية الوصول للأنترنت	the internet الانترنت
go online يتصل بالأنترنت	computer (كومبيوتر) حاسوب
search يبحث	Smartphone هاتف ذكي
key in ... يدخل مفتاح	tablet تابلت
press يضغط	a website موقع الويب
come up يرفع	the web (www.) الويب
navigate يتصفح	an address العنوان
scroll up يمرر للأعلى	login تسجيل الدخول
scroll down يمرر للأسفل	enter زر الدخول
click on ينقر على	keyboard لوحة المفاتيح
	webpage صفحة الويب
	screen شاشة
	mouse (الماوس) الفأرة
	touchscreen الشاشة اللمسية

Unit 3

An icon is a picture (or symbol) that means a thing or an action.

(A) Read. Match the icons with what they mean.

scroll up/ down icons	**Search** means 'look for' something. 2
search icon	Smartphones and some computers and laptops have **touchscreens**. You don't need a mouse with a touchscreen. 5
click icon	The **internet** connects millions of computers. The web (the *world wide web* or just **www**) is how you access information using the internet. 4
internet icon	Click is a short sound. On computers, **click** means choose something you want to see or do. 3
touchscreen icons	**Scroll** means move: you can go up or down to see what you want. 1

(B) Match a verb from Column A with a noun phrase from Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. go online	enter on your keyboard 4
2. search	the webpage by scrolling up or down 5
3. key in	the web 2
4. press	to find a website 1
5. navigate	using your mouse 6
6. click	the address you want 3

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اللهم اشكو اليك ضعف
قوتي وقلة حيلتي وهواني
على الناس يا ارحم
الراحمين.

كيفيــــــة كتــــــابة (بريد الكتروني) ايميــــــل :

١- بعد الحرف **To :** نضع عنوان ايميل الصديق او الشخص الذي نريد ان نرسل له الايميل.
مثـــل : **To : wisam_iraq@gmail.com**

٢- بعد كلمة **Subject :** نكتـــب الموضوع الذي نريد ان نتكلم عنه فنقول (How are you كيف حالك بعدها نذكر الموضوع الذي نريد التحدث عنه) مثــــــــــــل :

Subject : How are you? I will talk about my Holiday.

Subject : How are you? Today, I am talking about myself.

٣- البداية : دائما في أي بداية لكتابة الايميل نكتب (عزيزي + اسم الشخص) او (مرحبا + اسم الشخص) مثـــل : **Dear Wisam** أو **Hi Wisam**

٤- في الجزء الاول من كتابة الايميل تخبر صديقك أو عائلتك أو الشخص الذي تريد ارسال الايميل له ، تخبره بما الذي تريد قوله ؟ (الموضوع الرئيسي).

٥- في الجزء الثاني من كتابة الايميل يجب ان تبدأ فقرة اخرى ، تحدث عن شيء جديد ، عن مدرستك ، عن نفسك ، او اي امور تحب ان تكتبها للشخص الآخر.

٦- في نهاية الايميل يمكنك ان تكتب (Best wishes حظا طيبا) وتكتب بعدها اسمك مثـــل :

Best wishes, Basim

بريـــــد الكترونــــي (ايميــل) مكتـــوب للتوضيـــح :

رسالة البريد الالكتروني هذه موجهه من باسم الى وسام :

To	wisam_iraq@gmail.com
Subject	How is your health ?

Dear Wisam

How are you today ? My sister said you didn't feel Well yesterday because you had a cough. I hope you Are feeling better today. Did you go to school ?

At school in my class we looked at using the internet And learnt how to go online. It was very interesting. We also looked at how to write an email. My teacher Said that we should write an email for homework, so This my homework.

Best wishes, Basim.

الى	وســـــام
الموضوع	كيف صحتك ؟

عزيزي وســـــام

كيف حالك اليوم ؟ قالت اختي بأنك لم تكن بخير البارحة لأنك عندك سعال. وآمل ان تشعر بتحسن اليوم. هل ذهبت الى المدرسة؟

في المدرسة في صفي نظرنا لاستخدام الانترنت وتعلمنا كيفية الذهاب عبر شبكة الانترنت. كان جدا ممتع. نظرنا ايضا في كيفية كتابة بريد الكتروني (ايميل). قال استاذي اننا يجب ان نكتب رسالة بريد الكتروني للواجب البيتي، لذلك هذه هو واجبي المنزلي.

حظا طيبا، باســـم

To	wisam_iraq@gmail.com
Subject	How is your health ?

هنا نكتب ايميل الشخص المستلم (الذي نريد ان نرسل الايميل له) ← To: wisam_iraq@gmail.com

هنا نكتب الموضوع (موضوع الرسالة ، لماذا نرسل هذه الرسالة؟) ← Subject: How is your health ?

Dear Wisam

هنا نكتب (مرحبا أو عزيزي) + اسم المرسل اليه (مستلم الرسالة) ← Dear Wisam

How are you today ? My sister said you didn't feel Well yesterday because you had a cough. I hope you Are feeling better today. Did you go to school ?

هنا نكتب الموضوع الرئيسي

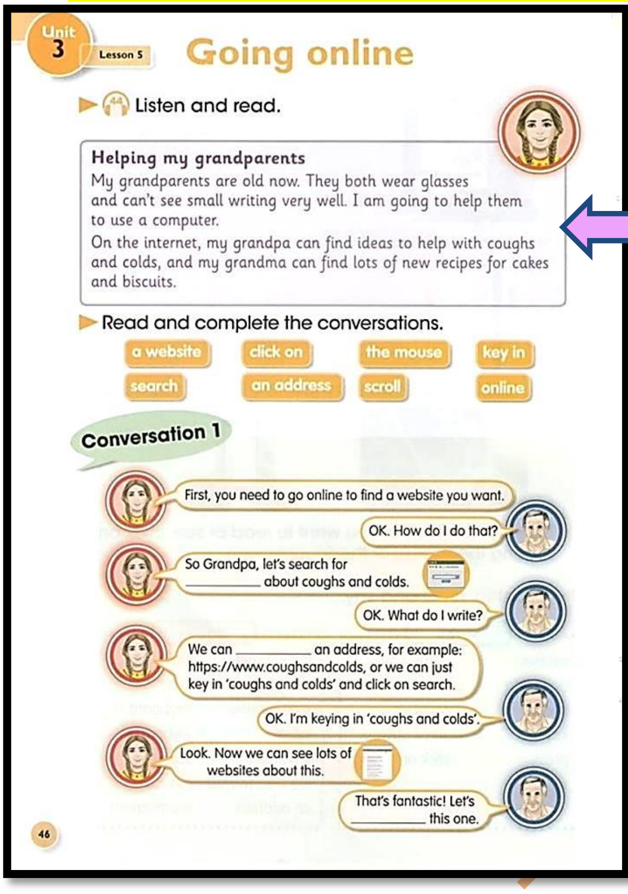
At school in my class we looked at using the internet And learnt how to go online. It was very interesting. We also looked at how to write an email. My teacher Said that we should write an email for homework, so This my homework.

هنا نكتب الفقرة الثانية من الرسالة

Best wishes, Basim.

هنا النهاية ، نكتب عبارة (حظا طيبا) + اسمنا (اسم مرسل الرسالة)

الـــدرس الخامـــس – الذهاب عبر شبكة الانترنت - Going online



Unit 3 Lesson 5

Going online

Listen and read.

Helping my grandparents

My grandparents are old now. They both wear glasses and can't see small writing very well. I am going to help them to use a computer.

On the internet, my grandpa can find ideas to help with coughs and colds, and my grandma can find lots of new recipes for cakes and biscuits.

Read and complete the conversations.

a website | click on | the mouse | key in | search | an address | scroll | online

Conversation 1

First, you need to go online to find a website you want.

OK. How do I do that?

So Grandpa, let's search for ________ about coughs and colds.

OK. What do I write?

We can ________ an address, for example: https://www.coughsandcolds, or we can just key in 'coughs and colds' and click on search.

OK. I'm keying in 'coughs and colds'.

Look. Now we can see lots of websites about this.

That's fantastic! Let's ________ this one.

46

مساعدة جداي :

جداي كبار السن الآن. وهم يلبسون النظارات ولا يستطيعون رؤية الكتابة الصغيرة جدا. انا ذاهبة لأساعدهم في استخدام الحاسوب. على الانترنت جدي يستطيع ان يجد افكار لتساعدهم على علاج السعال ونزلة البرد. وجدتي تستطيع ان تجد الكثير من الوصفات الجديدة للكيك والبسكويت.

استـــــــــخدام **the** :

يمكننا ان نقول **the internet** **the web** لانهم يعبرون عن شيء واحد فقط

ايضا **the sun** **the moon** **the world** ، الانترنت ، الشمس ، القمر ... الخ

ايضا نستخدم **the** مع الأنهار مثل : **the Euphrates** **the Tigris**

Unit 3 Lesson 5

A There is a mistake in one word in each sentence. Underline the mistakes.

1. The interworld connects millions of computers everywhere.
2. First, you go onweb to find what you want.
3. Then you search for a webplace that you are interested in.
4. You can key out an address if you know it.
5. When you want to see more about something on your screen, just clock on it.
6. I want to search for information about making cakes. Here's an interesting dress https://www.homecakes.
7. Now, school up and down to see more webpages.
8. Using your house or touchscreen to find what you want is called *navigating*.

B Write the correct words.

1. internet 2. online 3. website 4. Key in
5. click 6. address 7. scroll 8. mouse

LOOK

the internet **the** web BUT a website an address

We say 'the internet' and 'the web' because there is only one.

You know other words that are like this:

the Sun / **the** Moon / **the** world (= our world)

Rivers have *the*: **the** Euphrates / **the** Tigris

44

Lesson 5

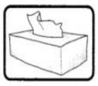
C Listen and read.

Colds and coughs can make you feel very unwell.



When you have a cold or a cough, you can feel [1] hot or cold. Your temperature can be high. You can have a [2] headache and have a sore [3] throat. Sometimes, you feel tired and do not feel like eating. You will probably have a runny [4] nose too.

Colds are not made better by medicine. Your body will stop the cold and the cough by itself. The best thing to do is rest or go to [5] bed. Remember to drink lots of [6] water or hot drinks like tea with honey and lemon. You should sneeze into a tissue to stop other people getting your cold.



D Read 'Coughs and colds' again and write the missing words.

bed | nose | throat | water | hot | headache

E Listen and say the rhyme.

Sneezing rhyme

Are you sneezing?
Are you coughing?
Cover your mouth,
Get a tissue,
Blow your nose,
Throw the tissue away.
Don't forget to wash your hands.
Yes, wash your hands!

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تابعوني على الفيسبوك :

صفحتي الشخصية : (وليد طعمة)
صفحتي العامة : (الصفحة التعليمية العراقية – وليد طعمة)
مجموعتي : (كروب التعليم العراقي – وليد طعمة)

الـــــدرس الســـــادس

MY MAGAZINE مجلتــــــــي

6 ways to stay safe online : ستة طرق للبقاء بأمان على شبكة الانترنت



Unit 3 Lesson 6

MY MAGAZINE

STAY SAFE ONLINE

Listen and read.

6 ways to stay safe online

1 Be nice to people online.

١ـ كن لطيفا مع الناس على شبكة الانترنت.

2 Be careful about what you share (pictures, thoughts).

٢ـ كن حذرا بشأن ما تشاركه من (صور ، افكار).

3 Keep your personal information safe.

٣ـ حافظ على معلوماتك الشخصية وامانها.

4 Keep your passwords safe. (You should use letters, capital letters, numbers and symbols.)

٤ـ الحفاظ على كلمات المرور الخاصة بك آمنة.
يجب استخدام حروف، حروف كبيرة، الارقام والرموز

5 Never meet a person that you only know online.

٥ـ لا تلتقي بشخص عرفته على الانترنت فقط.

6 If you find something you don't like online, tell your parents or your teacher.

٦ـ اذا وجدت شيء لا يعجبك على الانترنت. اخبر والديك او معلمه.

48

اعـــداد : وليـــد طعمـــة - ميعـــاد الموســـوي



Read and write the number next to the correct picture.

Have fun online and learn more English.

1 There are 'word search games'. For example, find the animal names.

2 There are 'memory games' where you match pictures or pictures and words.

3 There are word games about different topics you are interested in: fruit, animals, clothes, ways of travelling and places around the world. There are lots more, too.

4 There are stories to listen to. This is a good way to learn new words.

5 There are songs and rhymes to listen to and to sing.

There are lots more fun games online, but always remember the 6 ways to stay safe.

49

١- هنالك (العاب البحث عن الكلمة) مثال، جد اسماء الحيوانات.

٢- هنالك (العاب الذاكرة) عندما توصل الصور او الصور والكلمات.

٣- هناك العاب كلمات حول مواضيع مختلفة تهتم بها : الفاكهة، الحيوانات، الملابس، طرق السفر والاماكن حول العالم. هناك الكثير ايضا

٤- هناك قصص للاستماع اليها. هذه طريقة جيدة لتعلّم كلمات جديدة.

٥- هناك اغاني وقصائد للاستماع اليها وغنائها.

should – shouldn't + must – mustn't

جميعها تستخدم للالتزام ، الضرورة ، النُصح ، ولكن يوجد تفاوت بدرجات القوة ... و **must** هي الاكثر قوة من **should** ، سأقوم بشرحها وتوضيحها لكم هنا ان شاء الله ...

should معناها (يجب) تستخدم لإعطاء النصيحة او المشورة ((يعني ان شيء ما هو الصحيح لتفعلهُ)) و **Shouldn't** معناها (لا يجب) وايضا تستخدم للنصح والالتزام بشيء ما هو الصواب ((ولكن في حالة النفي)) ((عندما نقول ان شيء ما ليس صحيحا او ليس صوابا)) . اذن **should** للنصيحة والالتزام بالشيء الذي هو صواب ولكن درجة الالتزام مع **should** اقل درجة من **must** وسأوضّح لكم ذلك بالجمل :

اعداد : وليد طعمة - ميعاد الموسوي

must معناها (يجب) وتستخدم لوضع قاعدة او امر معين وواجب الالتزام به ، او للتعبير عن ضرورة معينة ، و **Mustn't** معناها (لا يجب او يجب ان لا ...) وايضا نفس الاستخدام ولكن في حالة (النفي) .... الآن نعرض الامثلة مع التوضيحات :

You **should** go to the hospital if you feel sick.
انت **يجب** ان تذهب الى المستشفى عند شعورك بالمرض.

نلاحظ الجملة اعلاه هنا تقديم نصيحة ، بأنه يجب عليه ان يذهب للمستشفى عندما يشعر بالمرض. اذا شعرت بالمرض فالشيء الصحيح لتفعله هو ان تذهب للمستشفى.

You have a stomach ache. You **shouldn't** eat so much cake.
انت لديك وجع معدة. **يجب ان لا** تأكل الكثير من الكيك.

نلاحظ في الجملة اعلاه تقديم نصيحة ، بانه هو لديه ألم في المعدة لذلك لا يجب ان يأكل الكثير من الكيك.

Look at this sign. It says we **mustn't** use our smartphones.
انظر الى هذه الاشارة. انها تقول **يجب ان لا** نستخدم هواتفنا.

لاحظ في الجملة اعلاه هنا توجد قاعدة بوجود اشارة (علامة) موضوعة وتقول انه ممنوع استخدام الهاتف. اذن هنا ضرورة يجب علينا الالتزام بها.

I **must** keep my password safe. **يجب ان** ابقي كلمة مروري آمنه.

نلاحظ في الجملة اعلاه انه هذا شيء ضروري يجب الالتزام به والحفاظ على كلمة المرور.

Unit 3

TEST YOURSELF - DON'T LOOK BACK

Ⓐ Write the missing verbs.

1. __Be__ nice to people online.
2. __Keep__ your passwords safe.
3. __Be__ careful about what you share (pictures, thoughts).
4. Never __meet__ a person that you only know online.
5. __Keep__ your personal information safe.
6. If you __find__ something you don't like online, tell your parents or your teacher.

Ⓑ Did you use these verbs in activity A?

be | be | keep | keep | meet | find

LOOK

should/shouldn't
We use these words to say what is the best thing to do (give **advice**).
• You **should** be nice to people online.

must/mustn't
We use these words to make a **rule**.
• You **must** keep your password safe.



Lesson 6

Ⓒ Match a sentence and a picture. Complete the sentences with **must/mustn't** or **should/shouldn't**.

1. I __Shouldn't__ forget to clean my teeth in the morning and in the evening. ☐
2. I __must__ keep my password safe. ☐
3. My dad said I __mustn't__ play games for too long. ☐
4. We __should__ eat healthy food. ☐
5. Look at this sign. It says we __mustn't__ use our smartphones. ☐



Ⓓ Circle the correct adjective and complete the sentences.

1. easy / (hard) — This Maths task is ______ (11x – 5)2 – (10x–1)2 – (3x – 20)(7x + 10) = 12
2. (interesting) / boring — There are many ______ websites where you can learn about lots of things.
3. nice / (bad) — Be careful, because there are lots of ______ websites.
4. (friendly) / unfriendly — My grandparents are very ______ people and always try to help everyone.
5. helpful / (unhelpful) — This website is very ______. It doesn't tell you how to make a cake.
6. safe / (unsafe) — It is ______ to put your personal information online.

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معـــاكســـــــات مهمـــه	
easy سهل	hard صعب
interesting ممتع	boring ممل
nice لطيف	bad سيء
friendly ودود	unfriendly غير ودود
helpful مفيد	unhelpful غير مفيد
safe آمن	unsafe غير آمن

الـــدرس الســابع

تحقق من فهمي

Unit 3 Lesson 7

Check my understanding

► Read '6 ways to stay safe online' again and tick (✔) Yes or No.

	Yes	No
1 You shouldn't share your thoughts with friends.		✔
2 This is a good password *'Password123'*.		✔
3 If you don't like something online, tell an adult.	✔	
4 You must never meet people that you only know online.	✔	
5 You should never keep your personal information safe.		✔
6 It's a bad idea to put your phone number online.	✔	

► Circle the correct word.

1 I have a headache. I must / should lie down and rest.
2 You mustn't / must have a secret password for your email.
3 When the weather is hot, you should / must drink enough water.
4 My mum said I shouldn't / mustn't wear my new shoes in the rain.
5 You shouldn't / mustn't meet a person that you only know online.
6 He has a broken arm. He must / should go to the hospital.
7 You have a cold and a cough. You mustn't / shouldn't go to school.
8 She cut her finger with a knife. She should / must put a plaster on it.

اعــداد : وليـــد طعمـــة - ميعـــاد الموســـوي

المشروع : وهو ان يعمل التلاميذ فكرة ملصق مشابه للملصق ادناه.

P for Project

We made a poster with advice about being healthy and safe.

نحن صنعنا بوستر (ملصق) مع نصائح حول الصحة والسلامة.



Who is it for? How old are they?
Make your own poster.

لمن هم ؟
كم اعمارهم ؟
اصنع ملصقك.

Healthy habits for healthy children

عادات صحية لصحة الاطفال

Keep yourself clean:

حافظ على نظافتك



اغسل يديك
wash your hands

فرّش اسنانك
brush your teeth

اغسل شعرك وجسمك
wash your hair and body

Get about eight hours of sleep each night.

احصل على ٨ ساعات نوم كل ليلة



Stay safe at home, at school and online.

ابق آمنا فى البيت، فى المدرسة والانترنت



51

اعـداد : وليـــد طعمـــة - ميعـــاد الموســـوي

Unit 3 Lesson 7

(A) Listen and read about the new laptop.

هذا التمرين للاستماع والقراءة والفهم

My family's new la... Basim

Yesterday, I went to the mall with my ... look for a new computer.

My dad said that we should bu... because it is easy to carry. It ... big or heavy.

My dad and mum can ... at home. Hiba and I can use it in ou... We can search for information when w...

Mum says that ... and family, but we ... We should ... shouldn't ... information ... only.

... ut we ... share ... s and family

W... Some were too big ... A lot of laptops were ... ong time to choose the ...

Our laptop is silv... with black keys. It has a mouse and a webcam – that's a web camera. It can connect to the internet. It can play music and we can send messages.



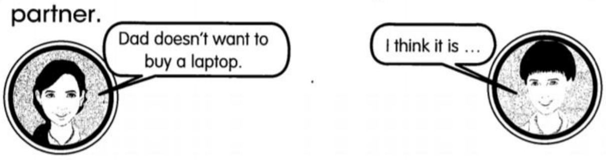
48

Lesson 7

(B) Read and write **T** for true and **F** for false.

1. Dad doesn't want to buy a laptop. F
2. Mum thinks that heavy laptops are the best because they're strong. F
3. The family can use the laptop in different rooms. T
4. It's a good idea to write your password down and keep it safe. F
5. The children can share photos with their family. T
6. All the laptops were too expensive. F
7. Basim's family looked at lots of laptops. T
8. The laptop they bought is black with silver keys. F

(C) Read the sentences and check your answers with a partner.



(D) Look, say, cover, write, check.

تمرين الذاكرة البصرية يحل داخل الصف

Read	Write 1	Write 2	Write 3
knee			
thumb			
stomach			
cou...			

49

تابعوني على الفيسبوك :

صفحتي الشخصية : (وليد طعمة)
صفحتي العامة : (الصفحة التعليمية العراقية ــ وليد طعمة)
مجموعتي : (كروب التعليم العراقي ــ وليد طعمة)

الــــدرس الثـــــامــــــن

في هذا الدرس ومن خلال القصة يراجع التلاميذ ما تعلموه خلال الوحدة الثالثة

Unit 3 Lesson 8

Looking after Ammar

الاهتمام بعمار

Listen, look and read.

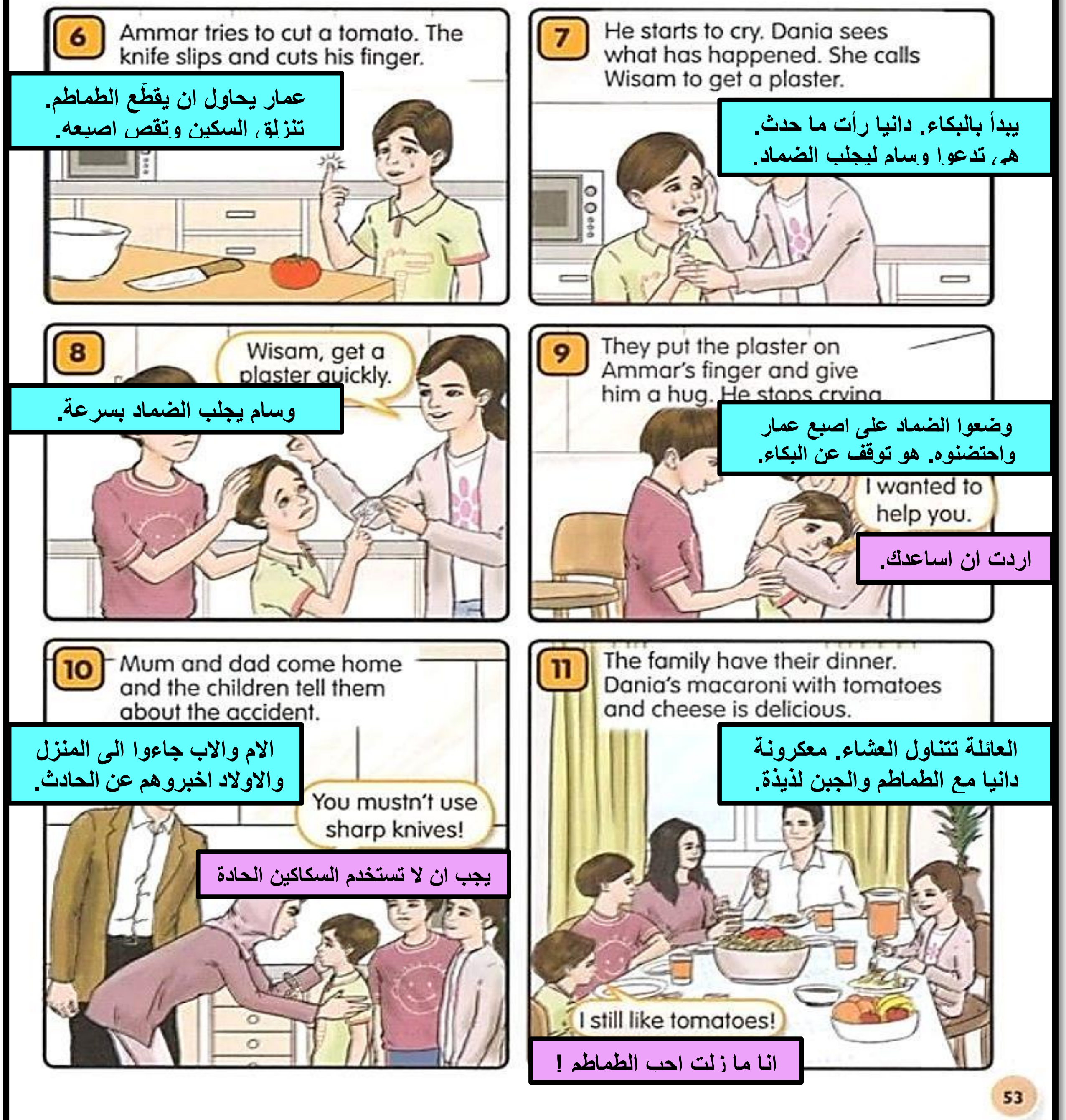
Wisam and Dania are at home with their little brother, Ammar. Their parents are at work.

وسام ودانيا في المنزل مع اخيهم الصغير عمّار. والديهم في العمل.



52

اعــداد : وليــــد طعمـــة - ميعــــاد الموســــوي



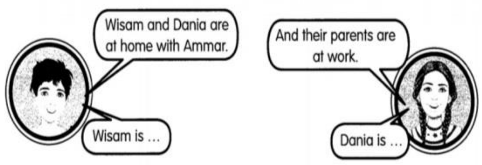
اعـداد : وليــد طعمــة - ميعــاد الموســوي

Unit 3 Lesson 8

(A) Look at the story on pages 52 and 53 of the Pupil's Book. Can you put the sentences in order?

1 Wisam and Dania are at home with Ammar. Their parents are at work.
2 Wisam is working online.
12 The family have their dinner. Ammar says: *'I still like tomatoes!'*
3 Dania is making dinner to help her parents.
10 Mum and dad come home.
5 Ammar gets bored. He gets a big knife and some tomatoes. He thinks: 'I can help.'
6 His sister doesn't see him.
9 They put the plaster on Ammar's finger. He stops crying.
4 Ammar is playing with his toys in the kitchen.
11 Mum says: 'You mustn't use sharp knives!'
8 He starts to cry. Dania sees him. She says: 'Wisam, get a plaster quickly.'
7 Ammar tries to cut a tomato. The knife slips and cuts his finger.

(B) Tell the story with your partner.



Lesson 8

MY NEW WORDS

(C) What are the new words you know? Write six new words here and remember them.

1. a cough
2. a temperature
3. a feel sick
4. a sore throat
5. a stomach ache
6. a rash

(D) Read the puzzles. Do you know the answers?

	Questions	My answers	My friend's answers
1	Complete the sentence: The ________ connects millions of computers around the world.		
2	Before you can find a website, you must go ________.		
3	What does this icon mean?		
4	What do you use a mouse for?		
5	Which is correct: *click on* or *click with*?		
6	Do you need a mouse with a touchscreen?		
7	Complete the sentence: You can scroll ________ or ________.		

(E) Ask your partner. Does he/she have the same answers?

تابعوني على الفيسبوك :

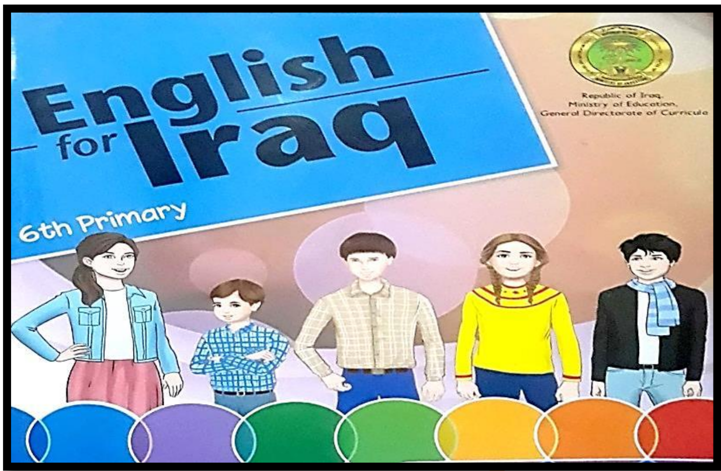
صفحتي الشخصية : (وليد طعمة)
صفحتي العامة : (الصفحة التعليمية العراقية – وليد طعمة)
مجموعتي : (كروب التعليم العراقي – وليد طعمة)

اللغة الانكليزية للصف السادس الابتدائي

خلاصــة الوحــدة الثــالثــة

مجموعة اسئلة شاملة ومركزة اكثر من ١٢٠ نقطة

درب ابنك او تلميذك عليها وسيكون ان شاء الله جاهزا للاختبار ١٠٠%



اعـــداد

وليد طعمة

ميعاد الموسوي

اسئلــة شامــلــة ومركــزة لكــل الوحــدة مــع الحلـــول

جميع فقرات الاسئلة واحتمالية انماط الوزاري

سيتم اضافة فقرة نصوص الكتاب ان شاء الله

اجعل ابنك او تلميذك يضمن الدرجة الكاملة في هذه الوحدة

ضـــــع مشاركـــة + تعليـــق بـــ ((يا رب))

تابعوني فهناك المزيد ان شاء الله

كلمـــــة شكــــرا تكفــــي

تعلّم بدون مُعلّم

اعـداد : وليــد طعمـــة - ميعــاد الموســوي

فقـــــــرة الاستيعـــــــاب القرائـــــــي

Q\ Read the following passage than answer (True) or (False) :

أقرأ القطعة التالية واجب بـ (صح) أو (خطأ) :

My grandparents are old now. They both wear glasses and can't see small writing very well. I am going to help them to use a computer. On the internet, my grandpa can find ideas to help with coughs and colds, and my grandma can find lots of new recipes for cakes and biscuits.

1- Dania grandparents are old. True
2- They both wear sunglasses. False
3- Dania is going to help them to use a computer. True
4- On the internet, Dania's grandpa can find ideas for a rash. False
5- On the internet, Dania's grandma can find lots of new recipes for cakes and biscuits. True

---

Q\ Read the following passage than answer (True) or (False) :

أقرأ القطعة التالية واجب بـ (صح) أو (خطأ) :

I'm Kamal and on Sunday I went to school. After the first lesson I felt dizzy and I have headache. My teacher saw me and she told me " I will tell your mother ". My mother come to school and took me home. At home my mother put me in my bed. My mother gave me some water and a tablet. Now, I feel better.

1- After the first lesson Kamal felt dizzy and cough. False
2- Kamal is a teacher. False
3- Kamal's mother comes to school and took him home. True
4- At home Kamal's mother put him on the table. False
5- His mother gave him some water and a tablet. True

فقـــــرة القـــــــواعـــــد

النـــــوع الاول : ((الاختيـــــارات)) :

Q\ Read these sentences and write the correct words :
أقرأ الجمل الآتية واكتب الكلمة الصحيحة :

1- Hello, Basim. How (is – are) you ?
2- I (feel – feels) hot.
3- I (have – has) a headache.
4- You have a stomach ache. You (should – shouldn't) eat so much cake.
5- You have a toothache. You (should – shouldn't) go to a dentist.
6- You (shouldn't – must) have a secret password for your email.
7- When the weather is hot, you (should – shouldn't)drink enough water.
8- You (shouldn't – mustn't) meet a person that you only know online.
9- He (have – has) a cold.
10- She (has – have) a temperature.
11- You should (go – goes) to bed.
12- I cut (myself – yourself) with a sharp knife.
13- My cat saw (himself – itself) in the mirror.
14- My sister likes to look at (herself – himself) in the mirror.
15- We enjoyed (themselves – ourselves) at the park.
16- (Be – Find) nice to people online.
17- He fell off his bike and hurt (himself – yourself).

النـــــوع الثاني (قواعــــــد) : ((تصحيـــح الأخطــــــاء)) :

وهذا النوع معناه ((يعطيك جمل ، وكل جملة فيها خطأ قواعدي واحد ، وانت تعيد كتابة الجملة مع تصحيح الخطأ ، يعني تكتب الجملة صحيحة))

Q\ Read these sentences and write the correct words :

أقرأ الجمل الآتية واكتب الكلمة الصحيحة :

1- Hello, Basim. How is you ?	is
2- I feels hot.	feel
3- I has a headache.	have
4- You have a stomach ache. You should eat so much cake.	shouldn't
5- You have a toothache. You shouldn't go to a dentist.	should
6- You shouldn't have a secret password for your email.	must
7- When the weather is hot, you shouldn't drink enough water.	should
8- You shouldn't meet a person that you only know online.	mustn't
9- He have a cold.	has
10- She have a temperature.	has
11- You should goes to bed.	go
12- I cut yourself with a sharp knife.	myself
13- My cat saw himself in the mirror.	itself
14- My sister likes to look at himself in the mirror.	herself
15- We enjoyed themselves at the park.	ourselves
16- Find nice to people online.	Be
17- He fell off his bike and hurt yourself.	himself

فقـــــرة الوظـــــائف :

Q\ Match :

اربط الاسئلة او الكلمات في القائمة (A) بما يناسبها في القائمة (B) :

A	B
1- How are you ?	a- they should get more sleep. 3
2- You don't look well.	b- she should drink more water. 4
3- They are always tired at school	c- I don't feel well. 1
4- She is so hot and he feels sick	d- he shouldn't touch hot saucepans. 5
5- My little brother burnt himself	e- you should go home. 2

Q\ Match :

اربط الاسئلة او الكلمات في القائمة (A) بما يناسبها في القائمة (B) :

A	B
1- What's the matter ?	a- you shouldn't eat so much cake. 2
2- I have a stomach ache	b- he should go to a dentist. 4
3- She cut her finger …	c- I have a headache. 1
4- He has a toothache …	d- you shouldn't stand on it. 5
5- I think my leg is broken …	e- she should put a plaster. 3

Q\ Match :

اربط الاسئلة او الكلمات في القائمة (A) بما يناسبها في القائمة (B) :

A	B
1- You should eat	a- clothes that are too thick. 2
2- You shouldn't wear	b- enough water. 5
3- You should have	c- enough breakfast. 1
4- You shouldn't play	d- for too many hours. 4
5- You should drink	e- enough breaks. 3

فقــــــــــــــــــرة المفـــــــــردات :

Q\ Chose the correct word :

أختـــــر الكلمــة الصحيحــــــة :

1- The (inter world – internet) connects millions of computers everywhere.
2- Then you search for a (website – web place) that you are interested in.
3- Using your (house – mouse) to find what you want is called navigating.
4- She cut her finger. She should put a (soup – plaster) on it.
5- I have a (headache – stomach ache). You shouldn't eat so much cake.
6- I have a (cough – toothache). You should go to a dentist.
7- I think my leg is (sick – broken). You shouldn't stand on it.
8- He feels sick and hot. He should drink more (water – cola).

===

فقـــــــــــــــرة الامــــــــلاء :

Q\ Complete the following :

اكمـــــل ما يأتـــــي :

1- ear, eye, nose and __________ mouth
2- book, books ; tooth __________ teeth
3- car, cars ; foot _______ feet
4- I, myself ; He ________ himself
5- do not, don't ; does not _________ doesn't
6- easy x hard ; cold x _______ hot
7- she, herself ; they ________ themselves
8- hot x cold ; boring x_________ interesting
9- should not, shouldn't ; must not _________ mustn't
10- hard x easy ; bad x _________ nice
11- a headache, a broken arm, a cold, _______ a rash
12- It, Itself ; we ________ ourselves
13- nice x bad ; friendly _________ unfriendly
14- tablet, computer, __________ smartphone
15- a stomach ache, feel sick, a rash, _______ a cold
16- cold x hot ; unhelpful x _________ helpful
17- my sister, herself ; my brother ________ himself

فقـــــرة الكتـــــابة (الخـط) والتنقيـــــط :

1- what s the matter i feel hot and I have a headache
What's the matter ? I feel hot and I have a headache.
2- what s a temperature It s when your body is too hot
What's a temperature ? It's when your body is too hot.

==

فقـــــرة الانشـــــاء :

النمـــط الاول ((اكتـــب عـــن ...)) :

هنا سأكتب لكم قطعة (احمـــد يتحدث عن نفسه) وسأقوم بتحويلها ((مرة اتحدث فيها عن بنت (مؤنث)) و ((مرة اتحدث فيها عن ولد (مذكر)) وسوف الوّن لكم ما يلزم تحويله :

كمال يتكلم عن نفسه ،، انت تتكلم عن نفسك :

I am Kamal and on Sunday I went to school. After the first lesson I felt dizzy and I have headache. My teacher saw me and she told me " I will tell your mother ". My mother came to school and took me home. At home my mother put me in my bed. My mother gave me some water and a tablet. Now, I feel better.

نتكلم عن بنت ،، انت تتكلم عن بنت (مثلا سناء) :

She is Sanaa and on Sunday she went to school. After the first lesson she felt dizzy and she has headache. Her teacher saw her and she told her " I will tell your mother ". Her mother came to school and took her home. At home her mother put her in her bed. Her mother gave her some water and a tablet. Now, She feel better.

نتكلم عن ولد ،، انت تتكلم عن ولد (مثلا سمير) :

He is Samir and on Sunday he went to school. After the first lesson he felt dizzy and he has headache. His teacher saw him and she told him " I will tell your mother ". His mother came to school and took him home. At home his mother put him in his bed. His mother gave him some water and a tablet. Now, He feel better.

==

نمـــــــــط اخر : ((تسقيط كلمات او من بين الاقواس)) :

(My – I) grandparents are old now. (He – They) both wear glasses and can't see small writing very well. I (am – is) going to help them to use a computer. On the internet, my grandpa can find ideas to help with coughs and colds, (but – and) my grandma can find lots of new recipes (for – at) cakes and biscuits.

==

تمت بحمد الله وتوفيقه (الوحـــدة الثالثـــة)

الوحـــــدة الرابعــة – مـراجعـــة

الـــــــدرس الاول

الوحدة الرابعة من المنهج هي مراجعة للتلميذ لما درسه وتعلّمه في الوحدات (الاولى والثانية والثالثة) وفي هذا الدرس (التحدي) يقسم الصف الى فريقين وكل فريق له مجموعة اسئلة وكل جواب على سؤال يحصل الفريق على نقطة ... يكون هذه الدرس مسابقة داخل الصف ، مجموعة اسئلة تختبر ما فهمه التلاميذ خلال الوحدات السابقة.

Unit 4 Lesson 1

The challenge

Revision



Today you have a class challenge. Test yourself. Choose your team A or B. I choose Team ______

Work together and answer your team's questions.

Team A

1 How many cousins do you have? ______
2 Where does a doctor work? ______
3 in on at My mother is a housewife. She works ______ home.
4 I want to be a/an ______ because I like meeting people.
5 I don't feel well. I have a cough and a ______.
6 He cut his finger. He ______ a plaster on it.
7 What's a jug made of? It's made of ______
8 thick ______ / cheap ______ What are the opposite adjectives?

Team B

1 How many aunts do you have? ______
2 Where does a waiter work? ______
3 in on at My uncle is an engineer. He works ______ an oil refinery.
4 I want to be a/an ______ because I like using computers.
5 I have a temperature. You should ______
6 My sister has a stomach ache. She ______ so much cake.
7 What are rain boots made of? They're made of ______
8 soft ______ / plain ______ What are the opposite adjectives?

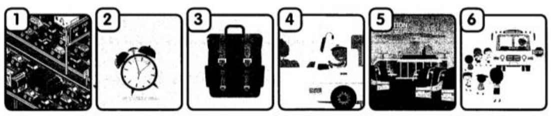
Unit 4 Lesson 1

A Complete the sentences.

1. When I grow up, I want to be a teacher because I want to help young people to learn.
2. When I grow up, I want to be an engineer because I want to design buildings.
3. What's your mum's job?
4. Where does a housewife work?
5. A bus driver works on the roads.
6. How many sisters does Basim have?
7. My mother has a brother. He is my uncle
8. My father has a sister. She is my aunt

B Read and write the number of the correct picture.

I am a bus driver (4). I work on the roads. I drive the school bus. The roads in Baghdad are very busy. There are lots of cars, taxis, trucks and buses (1). I usually drive lots of children to school in the morning and take them home in the afternoon (6). I wake up early (2) and have my breakfast. Then I drive my big yellow bus from the bus station (5). Sometimes, children leave their bags on the bus (3). I put the bags in a safe place and give them back the next day.



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اعـداد : وليـــد طعمـــة - ميعـــاد الموســـوي

الــــــدرس الثـــاني

في هذا الدرس يتعرف التلاميذ على جهاز الماوس (فأرة الحاسوب) ، يتعرفون على مكوناتها واستخداماتها.

فأرة الكومبيوتر :

فأرة الكومبيوتر هي ليست فأر حقيقي. ولكن يبدو انه اشبه بالفأر الحقيقي لذلك حصلت على هذا الاسم. فئران الكومبيوتر تصنع من البلاستك. معظمها فيها زرين – زر اليسار وزر اليمين. بعض الفئران فيها ايضا عجلة في الوسط للتمرير صعودا ونزولا. ان تعلّم استخدام الماوس امر مهم لأنه يتيح لك القيام بالعديد من الاشياء. التنقل عبر الانترنت وممارسة الالعاب والتحكم في جهاز الكومبيوتر او المحمول. يجب ان تمسك الماوس بشكل صحيح. هذه الصورة تساعدك.

Lesson 2

My progress

Revision

52 Listen, read and write the answers to the questions.

A computer mouse



A computer mouse is not a real mouse, but it looks a bit like a real mouse and that's how it got its name. Computer mice are made from plastic. Most mice have two buttons – a left button and a right button. Some mice also have a wheel in the middle for scrolling up and down. Learning to use a mouse is important because it lets you do many things: navigate the internet, play games and control your computer or laptop. You must hold your mouse correctly. Here's a picture to help you.

You should:



- keep the mouse flat on the desk or table.
- place your hand over the bottom part of the mouse.
- put your thumb on the side of the mouse closest to the computer.
- put your index finger on the left button.
- put your middle finger on the right button.
- put your other fingers on the far side of the mouse.
- keep your wrist straight.

1 Why is it called a mouse?
Because it looks a bit like a real mouse.

2 How many buttons do most mice have?
Most mice have two buttons – a left button and a right.

3 What do you use the wheel for?
For scrolling up and down.

4 Which finger should you put on the left button?
I put my index finger on the left button.

5 Where should you put your thumb?
On the side of the mouse closest to the computer.

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Lesson 2

Ⓐ Read and label the picture.

This is a table for playing table tennis. It is made of different materials. Here are the materials.

rubber wheels | metal legs | a cotton net | a plastic ball | a wooden table top | a wooden bat



Ⓑ Write an adjective for these things.

1. lather shoes
2. a woolen scarf
3. a glass bottle
4. a cotton shirt
5. a plastic toy
6. a denim cap

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اعــداد : وليــــد طعمـــة - ميعـــاد الموســـوي

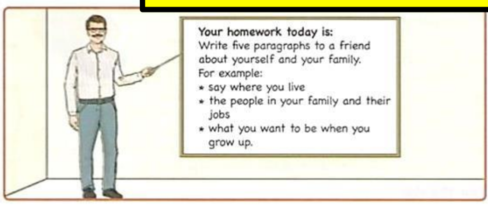
Unit 4 Lesson 3

My homework

Revision

الدرس الثالث – واجبي المنزلي

▶ Read the hom



This homework is about me and my 1 family. My name is Wisam and I am 12. I live in Baghdad. I'm sure you know that Baghdad is the 2 capital of Iraq.

I have a little brother and an older 3 sister. Their names are Ammar and Dania. Ammar is 6 and Dania is 13. We have 4 two cousins, Basim and Hiba. They are twins. They are our best friends. Do you have 5 a little brothers and sisters?

My father works in an office. He's an IT 6 programmer. He makes programs for new buildings. My mother is a nurse. She works in a big 7 hospital in Baghdad.

We are lucky because our grandma and 8 grandpa live very near us. I love them very much and they look after 9 us when our parents are at work.

Tell me about your family and what you like doing. What do you 10 what to be when you grow up? I want to be a doctor because I want to help people when they are ill.

1 family 2 capital 3 sister
4 two 5 a little 6 programmer
7 hospital 8 grandpa 9 us
10 what

Lesson 4

Revision

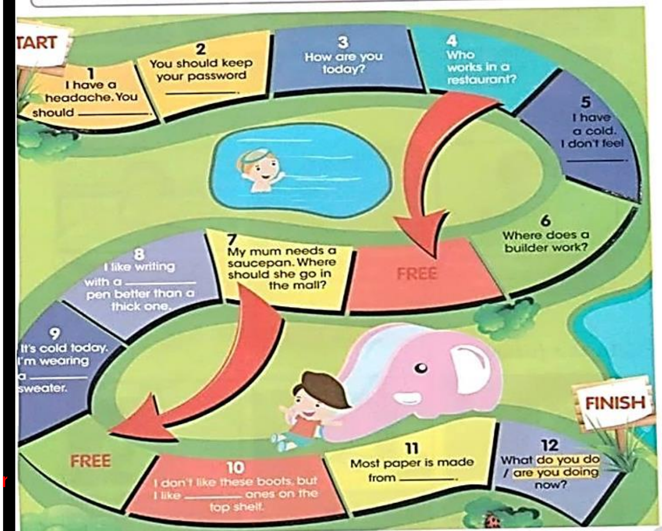
Let's play

الدرس الرابع – هيا نلعب

▶ Play the game.

Game rules

- You need to use the game circles at the back of your **Activity Book**
- You need a counter.
- Close your eyes and point to a number. Move the same number of squares
- The winner is the person who gets to FINISH first.



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Unit 4 Lesson 3

Ⓐ Read a boy's story.



I went to ~~mall~~ yesterday, but I didn't feel well. I had a headache and a sore ear. I felt hot. My teacher said that I had a broken arm. She said that I should go shopping. She called my mum on her smartphone. My mum came to school and we drove home in the car. When we got home, my mum said that I should go to work. She made me a hot pizza with lemon, honey and ginger root. She gave me a carrot for my headache and a box of tissues because I was sneezing. I feel much ~~bigger~~ today.

Ⓑ Write the wrong words and put the correct words next to them.

wrong word	correct word
1. mall	school
2. headache	cough
3. ear	throat
4. broken arm	a temperature
5. shopping	home
6. pizza	soup
7. carrot	tablet
8. bigger	better

Ⓒ Listen and check your answers.

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Lesson 4

Ⓐ Read and put the story in order.

My grandpa's story about going online



3 It is very interesting searching online. You must be careful because there are lots of websites. We keyed in the address https://www.coughsandcolds. Here we found a website with ideas from around the world.



1 I am Hiba's grandfather. Hiba and her brother, Basim, are teaching me how to go online. Yesterday, we looked at a website about coughs and colds and what you can do to make yourself feel better.

5 Grandma made this tea with the ginger root and lemon for us. We thought it tasted very nice. When I have a cold, I am going to make this tea.

2 We logged in by pressing ENTER on the keyboard. The webpage came up on the screen. We navigated the webpage by scrolling up and down.

4 We read the advice about coughs and colds. We liked the idea about tea with ginger root and lemon from China.



Ⓑ Listen again and check your answers.

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اعداد : وليد طعمة - ميعاد الموسوي